

HOME NEWS

Ballot on incentives could ease pressure for big pit pay rise

By Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

Government hopes of not having to face a damaging clash with the National Union of Mineworkers over a pay claim that would make a mockery of the Chancellor's single-figure percentage guidelines will be strengthened today when union leaders are expected to ask their members to decide by ballot whether they want to negotiate local productivity bargaining.

An incentive scheme has been seen by moderates in the union as the only way to reduce the increasing pressure from the workers for pay rises of up to £64 a week.

Their efforts received a severe setback at the union's summer conference when delegates decided by three votes to reject local productivity bargaining and to "seek to achieve" very large increases from November 1.

Under the present policy, endorsed by the TUC's decision to uphold the 12-month rule, the miners are not eligible for more money until next March.

A majority of the union's 16-member joint negotiating committee are expected to cite protests from a number of coalfields against the conference decision when they press for a ballot to reject the union's policy. Leaders like Mr Joseph Gormley, the union's president, believe a nationally negotiated incentive scheme would put more money into members' pockets before the end of the year, relieving pressure for a general increase in November.

The moderates can expect heavy opposition from the left, led by Mr Arthur Scargill, who believes an incentive scheme would result in "death, disease and disability for many miners".

Indeed, some moderate members of the union think that if they recommend a ballot their decision may be challenged in law on the ground that it contravenes the union's policy as decided at the national conference.

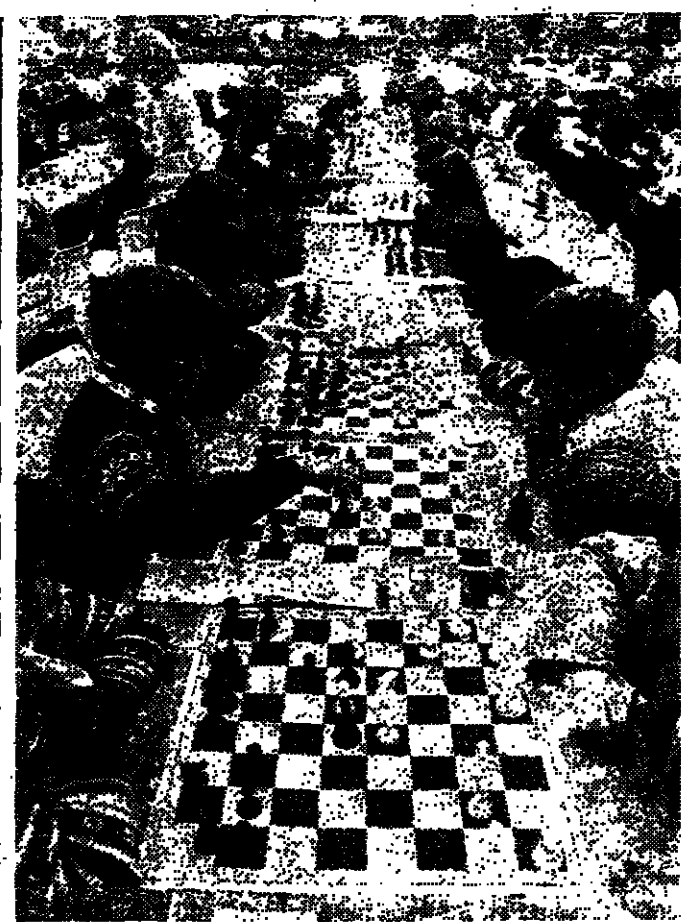
A final decision on a ballot would have to be left to the full executive committee, which is not scheduled to meet until next month, although a special executive meeting during the Labour Party conference is a possibility.

A further test for Mr Scargill's guidelines will come on Wednesday when the union's full conference will consider the company's pay offers of 8.5 and 10.5 per cent in response to their claim for at least 15 per cent.

The Government has still to make a formal offer on pay to the Police Federation, whose chairman, Mr James Jardine, said yesterday that a 30 per cent offer would be "ridiculous".

He said the federation, which has been demanding rises of more than 70 per cent, would not be "fobbed off" this time. Thirty per cent is a very, very long way from what we want. The fact is that if we were to pay very soon, the force will become a flood," he said.

Some of the 735 players who took part in the congress, at the Harrow Leisure Centre in London, are shown above. Six winners were played on the Swiss system in the Open Tournament, in



Computer chess: A computer known as Chess 4.6 made a successful debut in the Open Tournament at the Aaronson chess congress at the weekend. It was the first computer to play against humans in a European tournament, and finished with 31 points, half a point above 50 per cent (our Chess Correspondent writes).

Some of the 735 players who took part in the congress, at the Harrow Leisure Centre in London, are shown above. Six winners were played on the Swiss system in the Open Tournament, in

which the first prize was the Aaronson Chess 4.6 Championship award of £1,000. That was shared between the Czechoslovak grandmaster, Fort, and the former Sheffield University student, Peter Large, with a score of 51 points.

Equal third were Avni, Formanek and Prichett, with five points. Next came Ashby, Botterill, Cafferty, Crouch, Franklin, Jameson, Kotov, MacDonald, Ross, McPherson, Martin, Taulbut, Sigurdsson, Stean, Taulbut and Webb, 1, and Bellin, Hilliard, Littlewood, Perkins and Vranesic, 4.

Police set up road blocks and began a house-to-house search. About 150 detectives and uniformed men, supported by soldiers, dogs and an army helicopter, took part in the operation. Those of the gang responsible for the hijacking were thought to have escaped after the stolen police car was found abandoned.

Several violent crimes have recently been committed in Dublin and other parts of the Irish Republic. Police officers have been shot at or attacked. The incidents are known to be causing anxiety to the Dublin government.

Police set up road blocks and began a house-to-house search. About 150 detectives and uniformed men, supported by soldiers, dogs and an army helicopter, took part in the operation. Those of the gang responsible for the hijacking were thought to have escaped after the stolen police car was found abandoned.

Several violent crimes have recently been committed in Dublin and other parts of the Irish Republic. Police officers have been shot at or attacked. The incidents are known to be causing anxiety to the Dublin government.

Police set up road blocks and began a house-to-house search. About 150 detectives and uniformed men, supported by soldiers, dogs and an army helicopter, took part in the operation. Those of the gang responsible for the hijacking were thought to have escaped after the stolen police car was found abandoned.

Several violent crimes have recently been committed in Dublin and other parts of the Irish Republic. Police officers have been shot at or attacked. The incidents are known to be causing anxiety to the Dublin government.

Police set up road blocks and began a house-to-house search. About 150 detectives and uniformed men, supported by soldiers, dogs and an army helicopter, took part in the operation. Those of the gang responsible for the hijacking were thought to have escaped after the stolen police car was found abandoned.

Several violent crimes have recently been committed in Dublin and other parts of the Irish Republic. Police officers have been shot at or attacked. The incidents are known to be causing anxiety to the Dublin government.

Police set up road blocks and began a house-to-house search. About 150 detectives and uniformed men, supported by soldiers, dogs and an army helicopter, took part in the operation. Those of the gang responsible for the hijacking were thought to have escaped after the stolen police car was found abandoned.

Several violent crimes have recently been committed in Dublin and other parts of the Irish Republic. Police officers have been shot at or attacked. The incidents are known to be causing anxiety to the Dublin government.

Police set up road blocks and began a house-to-house search. About 150 detectives and uniformed men, supported by soldiers, dogs and an army helicopter, took part in the operation. Those of the gang responsible for the hijacking were thought to have escaped after the stolen police car was found abandoned.

Several violent crimes have recently been committed in Dublin and other parts of the Irish Republic. Police officers have been shot at or attacked. The incidents are known to be causing anxiety to the Dublin government.

Police set up road blocks and began a house-to-house search. About 150 detectives and uniformed men, supported by soldiers, dogs and an army helicopter, took part in the operation. Those of the gang responsible for the hijacking were thought to have escaped after the stolen police car was found abandoned.

Several violent crimes have recently been committed in Dublin and other parts of the Irish Republic. Police officers have been shot at or attacked. The incidents are known to be causing anxiety to the Dublin government.

Police set up road blocks and began a house-to-house search. About 150 detectives and uniformed men, supported by soldiers, dogs and an army helicopter, took part in the operation. Those of the gang responsible for the hijacking were thought to have escaped after the stolen police car was found abandoned.

Several violent crimes have recently been committed in Dublin and other parts of the Irish Republic. Police officers have been shot at or attacked. The incidents are known to be causing anxiety to the Dublin government.

Dispute over plan for Co-operative agency

By Our Political Reporter

Government plans to create a state-financed co-operative development agency to promote the principles and practice of the Co-operative movement are being hindered by disagreements in the working party on the Co-operative organisations and the Co-operative movement.

The working party, comprising 13 Co-operative representatives and 13 civil servants, suggests in draft proposals that the agency should receive £300,000 over three years and that there should be between five and nine people on its board.

Where there is disagreement, however, is on how the board should be selected, with some organisations arguing that they should be elected by the Co-operative movement, thereby preserving the democratic principle on which the movement is founded, and others wanting the power of appointment to be vested solely in the Government.

Attempts to reconcile the differences under a compromise that would allow some board members to be elected have failed so far. The working party draft argues that dual accountability would cause confusion and be ineffective. None of the appointing authorities, the Secretary of State, the Co-operative movement, or the consumer co-operatives, could be expected to answer satisfactorily for the performance of the board, it says.

Behind the argument lies the fear of some of the smaller organisations, such as the Industrial Common Ownership Movement and the Co-operative Housing Association, that the agency would be dominated by the consumer co-operatives if there was no provision for the election and dismissal of its members by all participating groups.

The working party's terms of reference were limited to creating an agency to provide advice and guidance to co-operatives and eventually to speak for the Co-operative movement as a whole. It would not be allowed to dispose of state funds.

The Co-operative Party is committed to an agency and investment bank that would invest at its disposal £5m, provided by the movement and the Government.

Who will save the Dresden cabinet? The question is being asked in British art circles, particularly at the Victoria and Albert Museum, with little optimism in view of recent difficulties over the retention of art masterpieces in Britain.

The Dresden cabinet, one of a matching pair, the other being in Dresden, was formerly in Lord Bath's collection. It was sold at auction for a reported £71,500 and had a six-month export hold placed on it in July by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art.

The piece is one of a group made in Dresden in the 1740s whose form is derived from English pieces of the early eighteenth century.

Until recently only three of the type were known to exist in Dresden, one in Frankfurt. A fourth, the present example, with blue jasper, turned up at Christie's earlier this summer.

The obvious destination is the V and A and a purchase price of £300,000, already spoken for. A public appeal is unrealistic when the Birmingham Bellini and the Tate Stubbs appear to be still in the public eye. It is likely that the Government would consider a special grant.

A reserve fund has been repeatedly requested by the reviewing committee, so far there has been no response.

Who will save the Dresden cabinet? The question is being asked in British art circles, particularly at the Victoria and Albert Museum, with little optimism in view of recent difficulties over the retention of art masterpieces in Britain.

The Dresden cabinet, one of a matching pair, the other being in Dresden, was formerly in Lord Bath's collection. It was sold at auction for a reported £71,500 and had a six-month export hold placed on it in July by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art.

The piece is one of a group made in Dresden in the 1740s whose form is derived from English pieces of the early eighteenth century.

Until recently only three of the type were known to exist in Dresden, one in Frankfurt. A fourth, the present example, with blue jasper, turned up at Christie's earlier this summer.

The obvious destination is the V and A and a purchase price of £300,000, already spoken for. A public appeal is unrealistic when the Birmingham Bellini and the Tate Stubbs appear to be still in the public eye. It is likely that the Government would consider a special grant.

A reserve fund has been repeatedly requested by the reviewing committee, so far there has been no response.

Who will save the Dresden cabinet? The question is being asked in British art circles, particularly at the Victoria and Albert Museum, with little optimism in view of recent difficulties over the retention of art masterpieces in Britain.

The Dresden cabinet, one of a matching pair, the other being in Dresden, was formerly in Lord Bath's collection. It was sold at auction for a reported £71,500 and had a six-month export hold placed on it in July by the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art.

The piece is one of a group made in Dresden in the 1740s whose form is derived from English pieces of the early eighteenth century.

Until recently only three of the type were known to exist in Dresden, one in Frankfurt. A fourth, the present example, with blue jasper, turned up at Christie's earlier this summer.

The obvious destination is the V and A and a purchase price of £300,000, already spoken for. A public appeal is unrealistic when the Birmingham Bellini and the Tate Stubbs appear to be still in the public eye. It is likely that the Government would consider a special grant.

A reserve fund has been repeatedly requested by the reviewing committee, so far there has been no response.

Building societies 'not filling gap left by council mortgage cuts'

Building societies are not filling the gap left in council mortgages by the Government's April to an estimated £1m in June. But difficulties have resulted from the societies' "inflexibility" in lending to tenants on older or unimproved property, particularly in inner-city areas.

Mr Mills said that helping people to buy older properties was an essential part of local authority strategy for needy areas.

House building should get a government boost this autumn, it is argued in a report published today by Shelter, the campaign for the homeless.

Mr Christopher Boyd, an economist, points out that there is a large reserve of unemployed construction labour, together with a continuing need for more housing. Reflation in house building could therefore be used to reduce unemployment and improve social welfare without the risk of inflation.

Addressing himself to the Commons. Expenditure Committee with the aim of influencing the autumn budget, Mr Boyd says: "Housing has been a very neglected programme in recent years and any rationalisation of the sector is seen as an opportunity to redress the balance. Houses are durable assets to the community. Decent, suitable housing is very important in bringing up children."

"A rational policy would be to build and improve more houses and avoid the severe consequences of a deteriorating housing stock."

Mr Boyd argues that statistical calculations may underestimate the increase in one-person and one-person households needing accommodation. He also states: "As soon as real incomes start to rise again, a significant backlog of demand will well be released," forcing up prices and rents unless an adequate supply of homes is available. The Right Type of Reflation: why housing deserves special attention (Shelter, Waterloo Road, London, 25p).

Like most entrepreneurs who have achieved great wealth and influence from humble beginnings, Sir Isaac has made his share of enemies and critics. What cannot be denied is the prodigious generosity of the foundation that bears his name.

It was launched in 1955, when Mr Wolfson, as he then was, was seeking out of the headlines. Its primary object was the advancement of health, education and youth activities in Britain and the Commonwealth, and by 1968 it had already disbursed more than £5m.

Sir Isaac's interest in medical and scientific research was reflected in a grant of £450,000 in 1959 for a new building for the Royal College of Physicians. A few months later the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine received £350,000 for new laboratories.

In 1960 the foundation turned its attention to the expansion and diversification of the two ancient universities. Three colleges, New Hall, Cambridge, and St Anne's and St Hilary's, Oxford, were given a total of more than £300,000.

That association took a further step forward in 1966 when it was announced that the new Ifley graduate college in Oxford was to be renamed Wolfson College in recognition of grants of more than £5m from the Wolfson and Ford foundations. That same year Mr Harold Macmillan, opening

present structure of London government—the GLC, 32 boroughs and the City of London—should be retained.

"Even during recent attempts by a section at County Hall to abolish the City as a unit of local government, this authority did not support the subsequent campaign which sought the abolition of the Greater London Council."

The functions are mainly in the fields of housing, planning and traffic management, but the corporation also argues that the boroughs should take over responsibility for education from the Inner London Education Authority.

In its submission to the review, by Sir Frank Marshall, set up by the Conservative administration as County Hall, the corporation argues that the

become the primary unit of local government, as was envisaged in the reorganization of London government in 1965. The GLC would keep its strategic role.

The corporation says that the 20 boroughs had demonstrated their ability to run efficient education services. The structure of the ILA did not lend itself to the pressures of local control and was less responsive to the wishes of the people in its area.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Building societies are not filling the gap left in council mortgages by the Government's April to an estimated £1m in June. But difficulties have resulted from the societies' "inflexibility" in lending to tenants on older or unimproved property, particularly in inner-city areas.

Mr Mills said that helping people to buy older properties was an essential part of local authority strategy for needy areas.

House building should get a government boost this autumn, it is argued in a report published today by Shelter, the campaign for the homeless.

Mr Christopher Boyd, an economist, points out that there is a large reserve of unemployed construction labour, together with a continuing need for more housing. Reflation in house building could therefore be used to reduce unemployment and improve social welfare without the risk of inflation.

Addressing himself to the Commons. Expenditure Committee with the aim of influencing the autumn budget, Mr Boyd says: "Housing has been a very neglected programme in recent years and any rationalisation of the sector is seen as an opportunity to redress the balance. Houses are durable assets to the community. Decent, suitable housing is very important in bringing up children."

"A rational policy would be to build and improve more houses and avoid the severe consequences of a deteriorating housing stock."

Mr Boyd argues that statistical calculations may underestimate the increase in one-person and one-person households needing accommodation. He also states: "As soon as real incomes start to rise again, a significant backlog of demand will well be released," forcing up prices and rents unless an adequate supply of homes is available. The Right Type of Reflation: why housing deserves special attention (Shelter, Waterloo Road, London, 25p).

Like most entrepreneurs who have achieved great wealth and influence from humble beginnings, Sir Isaac has made his share of enemies and critics. What cannot be denied is the prodigious generosity of the foundation that bears his name.

It was launched in 1955, when Mr Wolfson, as he then was, was seeking out of the headlines. Its primary object was the advancement of health, education and youth activities in Britain and the Commonwealth, and by 1968 it had already disbursed more than £5m.

Sir Isaac's interest in medical and scientific research was reflected in a grant of £450,000 in 1959 for a new building for the Royal College of Physicians. A few months later the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine received £350,000 for new laboratories.

In 1960 the foundation turned its attention to the expansion and diversification of the two ancient universities. Three colleges, New Hall, Cambridge, and St Anne's and St Hilary's, Oxford, were given a total of more than £300,000.

That association took a further step forward in 1966 when it was announced that the new Ifley graduate college in Oxford was to be renamed Wolfson College in recognition of grants of more than £5m from the Wolfson and Ford foundations. That same year Mr Harold Macmillan, opening

present structure of London government—the GLC, 32 boroughs and the City of London—should be retained.

"Even during recent attempts by a section at County Hall to abolish the City as a unit of local government, this authority did not support the subsequent campaign which sought the abolition of the Greater London Council."

The functions are mainly in the fields of housing, planning and traffic management, but the corporation also argues that the boroughs should take over responsibility for education from the Inner London Education Authority.

In its submission to the review, by Sir Frank Marshall, set up by the Conservative administration as County Hall, the corporation argues that the

become the primary unit of local government, as was envisaged in the reorganization of London government in 1965. The GLC would keep its strategic role.

The corporation says that the 20 boroughs had demonstrated their ability to run efficient education services. The structure of the ILA did not lend itself to the pressures of local control and was less responsive to the wishes of the people in its area.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Building societies are not filling the gap left in council mortgages by the Government's April to an estimated £1m in June. But difficulties have resulted from the societies' "inflexibility" in lending to tenants on older or unimproved property, particularly in inner-city areas.

Mr Mills said that helping people to buy older properties was an essential part of local authority strategy for needy areas.

House building should get a government boost this autumn, it is argued in a report published today by Shelter, the campaign for the homeless.

Mr Christopher Boyd, an economist, points out that there is a large reserve of unemployed construction labour, together with a continuing need for more housing. Reflation in house building could therefore be used to reduce unemployment and improve social welfare without the risk of inflation.

Addressing himself to the Commons. Expenditure Committee with the aim of influencing the autumn budget, Mr Boyd says: "Housing has been a very neglected programme in recent years and any rationalisation of the sector is seen as an opportunity to redress the balance. Houses are durable assets to the community. Decent, suitable housing is very important in bringing up children."

"A rational policy would be to build and improve more houses and avoid the severe consequences of a deteriorating housing stock."

Mr Boyd argues that statistical calculations may underestimate the increase in one-person and one-person households needing accommodation. He also states: "As soon as real incomes start to rise again, a significant backlog of demand will well be released," forcing up prices and rents unless an adequate supply of homes is available. The Right Type of Reflation: why housing deserves special attention (Shelter, Waterloo Road, London, 25p).

Like most entrepreneurs who have achieved great wealth and influence from humble beginnings, Sir Isaac has made his share of enemies and critics. What cannot be denied is the prodigious generosity of the foundation that bears his name.

It was launched in 1955, when Mr Wolfson, as he then was, was seeking out of the headlines. Its primary object was the advancement of health, education and youth activities in Britain and the Commonwealth, and by 1968 it had already disbursed more than £5m.

Sir Isaac's interest in medical and scientific research was reflected in a grant of £450,000 in 1959 for a new building for the Royal College of Physicians. A few months later the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine received £350,000 for new laboratories.

In 1960 the foundation turned its attention to the expansion and diversification of the two ancient universities. Three colleges, New Hall, Cambridge, and St Anne's and St Hilary's, Oxford, were given a total of more than £300,000.

That association took a further step forward in 1966 when it was announced that the new Ifley graduate college in Oxford was to be renamed Wolfson College in recognition of grants of more than £5m from the Wolfson and Ford foundations. That same year Mr Harold Macmillan, opening

present structure of London government—the GLC, 32 boroughs and the City of London—should be retained.

"Even during recent attempts by a section at County Hall to abolish the City as a unit of local government, this authority did not support the subsequent campaign which sought the abolition of the Greater London Council."

The functions are mainly in the fields of housing, planning and traffic management, but the corporation also argues that the boroughs should take over responsibility for education from the Inner London Education Authority.

In its submission to the review, by Sir Frank Marshall, set up by the Conservative administration as County Hall, the corporation argues that the

become the primary unit of local government, as was envisaged in the reorganization of London government in 1965. The GLC would keep its strategic role.

The corporation says that the 20 boroughs had demonstrated their ability to run efficient education services. The structure of the ILA did not lend itself to the pressures of local control and was less responsive to the wishes of the people in its area.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Education should logically be a borough function through greater London and we consider that this matter should be reconsidered. The corporation, with its tiny population, would not seek to be an educational authority for primary and secondary education.

Solar panels can provide third of hot water needs

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

More than a third of the domestic hot water used by an average house in Britain can be provided by a relatively simple solar heating system. Solar energy could provide even more hot water using more elaborate schemes, the current technical digest from the Building Research Establishment of the Dept of the Environment says.

Emphasising that a solar system in the United Kingdom can only augment a conventional domestic water heater, the report explains how such equipment works and draws attention to difficulties that can be avoided in design.

Mistakes to avoid include incorrect siting of solar collector panels on the roof and of water storage cylinders, and corrosion troubles that can occur if dissimilar metals are used in the plumbing. Despite the increasing interest in this form of energy supply, there is still too little practical experience to make estimates of long-term performance and economics, the report says.

The amount of solar radiation that occurs in an average year in the United Kingdom on each square metre of south-facing roof is taken as 3.5 GJ (975 kilowatt hours, or 325 therms). A solar installation of four square metres will operate with an efficiency of about 35 per cent, and hence will supply five GJ of heat over the year.

That represents 40 per cent of the energy needed for hot water requirements of the average house. Larger collectors will yield more energy. Digest No 205 (Stationery Office, 10p).

Mr Keith Joseph and Mr Prior (general secretary of the TUC) said that the union and the Government really had tried to stop the EEC from doing this. Then they got into a mess that the IMF said "if you want to borrow money do this", and they did it.

For example, we were to do on a national scale what our Conservative leaders have done in the past. They have tried to stop a good deal of individual freedom. I think governments go into far too many areas, far too many decisions in society, and Government really has tried to stop a good deal of individual freedom. I want to roll back the areas of decision by governments, both from people and from business. That is not Government's job. The fact is that other nations that have a more muscular Government have a far better and higher degree of prosperity for their people than ours has.

I want to go from the present far, non-expansion, non-growth, non-incentive

HOME NEWS

University principal backs controversial plea bargaining report

By David Walker

An academic study of plea bargaining in the courts, which has been criticised by the Law Society, the Bar Council and the Home Office, was yesterday defended by Sir Robert Hunter, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Birmingham University, as a "responsible piece of work".

The study, to be published on Thursday with a foreword by Sir Robert, states that at Birmingham Crown Court bargaining between judges and lawyers over pleas and sentences has been common.

The authors, on the staff of the Institute of Judicial Administration at Birmingham University, say that between the arrest and conviction of a defendant, undue pressure is put on them to plead guilty.

Reading a draft of the study led Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, to say in the House of Commons in May that the report's authors were "somewhat extreme". Although his department had financed the work, it gave no encouragement to its publication.

Sir Robert said he advised the report's authors some months ago that they must be sensitive to criticism. A committee of senior retired Birmingham academics had reviewed the work and told him it was sound.

He added: "There is no reason why this controversial programme of Home Office financed work at the university or future cooperation between academics and government departments."

As part of a general investigation of acquittals at contested criminal trials, Dr John Baldwin and Dr Michael McConville studied late changes of plea by defendants pleading guilty at the Crown Court.

They found that more than two thirds of guilty pleas made over 15 months, from 1974 to 1976, involved a bargain being struck between judge and one defence counsel, or some kind of nod and wink understanding existing in court, or else threats or inducements from lawyers or other clients that such a plea would benefit them.

Using the testimony of former defendants, Dr Baldwin and Dr McConville reconstructed the sequence of events between arrest and conviction in more than a hundred case studies. Pressure for guilty pleas is general, they say, and the research was too weak to show that people convicted in criminal trials were also threatened.

That research method has been criticised. Mr Peter Webster, QC, chairman of the Bar, told the Home Office earlier in the year that relying on the unchecked complaints of convicted criminals could not possibly be described as research.

The publication of the study was welcomed yesterday by the National Council for Civil Liberties, which is investigating a number of cases of alleged improper pressure on defendants.

A spokesman for PROP, the national prisoners' movement, said its main concern was negotiations between lawyers and the police.

Expulsion by SDLP of Mr Paddy Devlin

From Our Correspondent

Belfast. Mr Paddy Devlin, former spokesman of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and former chairman of the party's constituency representatives, has been expelled from the party. The decision was taken at a meeting of the executive in Belfast on Saturday on the grounds of "conduct unbecomingly at odds with party policy and leadership".

Mr Devlin, who attended a conference on Anglo-Irish relations at Oxford at the weekend, is expected to comment on his expulsion in a few days, when the party's new policy document is published.

When he resigned last month from the chairmanship of the constituency group, Mr Devlin criticised the party's policy and its leadership on a number of issues, including a drift from socialist principles towards "green flag nationalism".

Mr Gerard Fitt, MP, leader of the party, denied yesterday that there had been any such change. "I believe there is as much democratic socialist principle in the party today as when it was first founded," he said.

He regretted that it had been necessary to expel Mr Devlin, and said that it would have been more appropriate if Mr Devlin had discussed his differences with his colleagues before making his views public.

Earlier this month Mr Fitt said that the party has no intention of watering down its demand for power-sharing in government, and of abandoning its Irish dimension policy.

The party document will now be scrutinised much more carefully than it would otherwise have been. The direction in which the party is headed will be seen in a new critical assessment by its members, and particularly by those who feel that there is no future in resurrecting a sterile nationalism at the behest of the hard-line elements.

Others, critical of Mr Devlin, point out that last year he voted in favour of a British declaration of intent to withdraw from the province, and feel that it is he, rather than the party, who has changed opinions.

There is speculation that the next general election Mr Devlin may contest the Belfast, West, seat at Westminster held by Mr Fitt.

A more immediate question is the effect the split in the SDLP, coupled with the emergence of a new nationalist-oriented element, will have on Mr Lynch's talks with Mr Callaghan later this month.

Ulster Unionists will see these latest moves as the final nail in "the Unionist-SDLP power-sharing coffin" and that any attempt by Mr Lynch to encourage Mr Callaghan to continue with the power-sharing concept will be to seek the impossible and merely ensure that the political deadlock remains.

An incendiary bomb stack on two towns on each side of Belfast Lough, Carrickfergus, in co AKNTRIM, AND Bangor, in co DOWN, was partly foiled on Saturday when police discovered seven incendiary devices in a shopping bag in Carrickfergus. Yesterday three girls were being interviewed. Two bombs placed in shops in the town were discovered before they went off.

At Bangor five fires were started by incendiary devices, the targets including a furniture store, an inn, and a cash and carry shop.

Counting the Scottish voter-1

Labor MP who confounds the conventions of politics

A new political season is stirring in Scotland. Mr Callaghan is a hard-headed north of the border by formidable visitation of so ministers and Mrs Thatcher to make a Highland tour this week. Meanwhile the SNP National Party has one of its biggest challenges to press the elections of independence.

Voters in Scotland can clearly look forward to a re-run of the election of 1974, and a party work sense that the coming of a new political season is hard to see him as a Labor MP nominated by the sale miners of West Lothian a round-cowled production of the system that Scottish Labourfolk are supposed to dislike.

But Mr Tam Dalyell confounds the normal rules and conventions of politics. In six general elections since 1962 he has defied Mr William Wolfe, chairman of the Scottish National Party, and resisted the nationalist tide even when the compass predicted that he would be out of office.

The House of the Binn, the historic home of the Dalyell family, is the first large property to be placed in the care of the National Trust for Scotland. Mr Dalyell, with Mr Dalyell, the wheel swept down the long drive through the 200 acres of ground and the MP described his problems.

"You see, you have to understand that we have been living with the NP in West Lothian for more than ten years. It is the Dalyell-Wolfe show here. Not that there is any animosity between us individuals, but I am utterly massively opposed to what the nationalists stand for, because I believe they would bring nothing short of a disaster for Scotland." It could have been General Tam Dalyell who routed the Government at Rullion Green in 1966 speaking.

Soon after 9 am Mr Dalyell opens his Saturday surgery in the empty bar of a working man's club near Fauldhouse. Outside the rain is buckering down on the hopes of the Fauldhouse Gala Committee and turning the bright bunting into limp and dripping decoration. There is a steady flow of people to see him.

The first man complains that his local MP did not support the Rooker and Wise action and declares that if the tax threshold on low-paid workers was lifted it would do more than anything else to help pay restraint. Mr Dalyell scribbles on a sheet of lined paper, and then writes in a scrawl to match that of any doctor, and are sent to the appropriate local official.

A woman complains that there are segulls in her attic. "Segulls?" booms the MP, eyebrows disappearing into his hairline. "Sure they are not owls or something less pleasant?" Another prescription wings its way to the local authority and one imagines that the segulls will not remain much longer on their new perch.

Although he was nominated by the miners Mr Dalyell does not regard his constituency as a mining area. Such a description does not take account of the Leyland motor works, the Crangemouth chemical plant, electronics factories, distillery works, one of the biggest forage plants in Europe and a new town full of new industry.

One claim is that West Lothian has more capital invested in it than anywhere north of Manchester, and Mr Dalyell fears what would happen to all that industry should Scotland become independent and the Scottish pound float significantly higher than the English pound.

As the Fauldhouse Queen is crowned amid a blast of brass band music, a man slides up with a tax problem. "I am never surprised where people approach me. I once gave advice on a tax matter treading water in a pool." Availability and being seen in the constituency are vital, he believes. His duties in the European Parliament make that more difficult but certain dates have to be kept, for example the crowning of the Bessie Queen. For that event a meeting of the European Parliament committee on the control of public expenditure was postponed. A former French government minister and European colleague sympathized with Mr Dalyell, saying that Bessie Day was the same for him.

The signs are that the SNP is still gaining ground in West Lothian. Recently it won a local by-election in a ward that had been Labour for as long as anyone could remember. At the next election Mr Dalyell will fight again, meeting the SNP head on with the separation issue, regardless of what the Labour Party in Scotland decides. Mr Dalyell considers he is a special case. Some party workers in West Lothian believe there are more important issues, unemployment in particular, and that perhaps they would be better off with a more conventional Labour MP, but the majority dismiss this idea. "He is a bloody fine fighter and he cares about people. The accent and the background do not count. People may vote against Labour but I honestly do not believe they will vote against Tam." Next: Scottish Nationalists.

Defactor line

Attention to Lady observed that which of public opinion somewhat extreme, "the Wolfen owned on like the bridge's turn when I change it for a grant of 20 was, and is, a situation, and was the ridge college in more than the universities in the only benefit have continued to supply-like in the arts, literature, and projects and the over, the time been concerned with ads are wise as the scientific studies for a boost to the present, unemployment of some time to which is committed.

But an announcement about substantial public building contracts would do more to get the economy moving than all the direct references to foreign currency in London.

"Certainly, international confidence in Britain has returned with a bang," Mr Pardoe, MP for North Cornwall, said. "Foreign money is flowing into Britain at a very rapid rate, and a lot of people are buying shares on the stock market."

But he added, beneath the surface of financial confidence, "The real economy where the work is done and exports are on and things are made and GLC would keep it as created, is not yet behaving as at all well." A boost to the economy was needed, Mr Pardoe said.

Mr Pardoe, however, warned: "Mr Peter Reid, education secretary, Conservative MP for the LEA, Worcester, told Young Conservatives at Hampstead, North, control and was in London, on Saturday: "Before we live in the Financial Times ordinary life in its area. Education should be the per cent lead in the opinion borough London and Wales, I hope people will meditate on this matter."

He said: "The government is not seeking to be an authority for primary and secondary education."

Pardoe call for stimulus of more public building

Mr John Pardoe, the Liberal Party's economic spokesman, yesterday called for a stimulus of more public building to help the economy.

"Tax cuts this autumn will go some way to help," he said. "But an announcement about substantial public building contracts would do more to get the economy moving than all the direct references to foreign currency in London."

"Certainly, international confidence in Britain has returned with a bang," Mr Pardoe, MP for North Cornwall, said. "Foreign money is flowing into Britain at a very rapid rate, and a lot of people are buying shares on the stock market."

But he added, beneath the surface of financial confidence, "The real economy where the work is done and exports are on and things are made and GLC would keep it as created, is not yet behaving as at all well." A boost to the economy was needed, Mr Pardoe said.

Mr Pardoe, however, warned: "Mr Peter Reid, education secretary, Conservative MP for the LEA, Worcester, told Young Conservatives at Hampstead, North, control and was in London, on Saturday: "Before we live in the Financial Times ordinary life in its area. Education should be the per cent lead in the opinion borough London and Wales, I hope people will meditate on this matter."

He said: "The government is not seeking to be an authority for primary and secondary education."

Standards asked of medical students are highest ever

Our Medical Correspondent

Intending medical students will find details of admission policies and the curricular various in the 38 medical schools in Britain and Ireland in a guide published today by the General Medical Council, statutory body responsible for doctors' education.

The academic standards required of medical students have risen steadily to their highest level ever, Sir John Huxton, chairman of the education committee, said in his introduction. But 10 schools rely solely on academic ability; 17 try to take account of motivation, and 18 make a more general assessment of personality.

Standards for mature students vary widely. London Hospital and Bristol University have recently developed a preference for students who spend a year gaining experience between school and university. Six medical schools admit 10 per cent of their entry as graduates and Newcastle and Belfast say their graduate entry is rising. University College London and Manchester University take up to 10 per cent of their entry from overseas, and about a third of the entrants to some Irish schools (which select strictly on academic performance) come from overseas.

However, while some medical schools take up to 15 per cent mature students, none will consider applicants aged over 30 (except in very unusual circumstances) and most will not take students who have had a serious physical or mental illness.

Five schools, Oxford, Cambridge, Sheffield, Trinity, Dublin, and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, hold a qualifying examination for aspiring entrants, but the other 33 rely on the grades obtained in the school leaving examination, on headmasters' reports and on interviews.

are as to how ill founded the current euphoria is.

After three years of a Labour Government industrial production is now lower than it was during the three-day week; unemployment is at its greatest height for 40 years and the debts that Mr Healey has piled up are of such dimensions that the Government's net receipts from North Sea oil between now and the end of 1980 will meet only a fifth of the cost of servicing them," he said.

Attack on state aid: All social services should be paid for directly by those who need them rather than by taxpayers, Mr David Alexander, chairman of the rightwing Conservative-Selsdon group, said in St Ives, Cornwall. State social services were "the enemy of effective welfare policies," he said.

"In a free and middle-income society, social services should be denationalized and people trusted to look after their own welfare," Mr Alexander said.

Unity call: Mr Nicholas Scott, Conservative MP for Kensington and Chelsea and president of the Tory Reform Group, called on Saturday for an end to personal attacks by members of the group on Sir Keith Joseph. Our task must be to unite behind Mrs Thatcher in ensuring the next general election is as early and as decisive as possible," he said.

Darlington strike by printers will continue

Darlington printers have decided to remain on strike while efforts continue to solve the Westminster Press journals dispute of mediation.

Sixty-five of the National Graphical Association throughout the group met in Darlington on Saturday to discuss their support for the journalists, who have been on strike for 16 weeks over the demand for a closed shop. No decision to intensify the strike was taken.

The printing union's support for the journalists has stopped production of the Northern Echo, Britain's largest-selling regional morning newspaper and other newspapers printed in Darlington.

There's something new in the air at 22 Park Lane.

You can now hold your next business conference in the Roof at the Hilton.

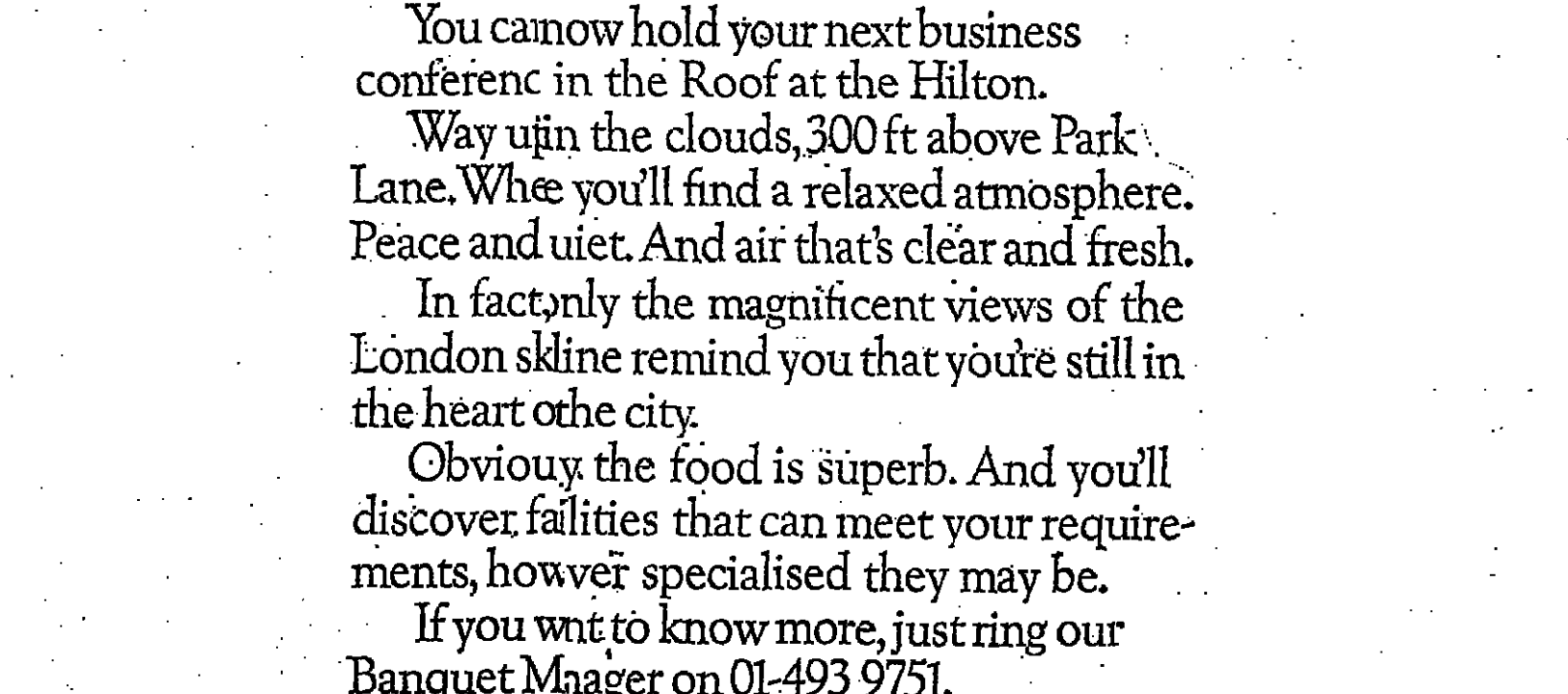
Way up in the clouds, 300 ft above Park Lane. Where you'll find a relaxed atmosphere. Peace and quiet. And air that's clear and fresh.

In fact, only the magnificent views of the London skyline remind you that you're still in the heart of the city.

Obviously the food is superb. And you'll discover facilities that can meet your requirements, however specialised they may be.

If you want to know more, just ring our Banquet Manager on 01-493 9751.

The Roof at the London Hilton.



Fast link in first-century chain of Roman forts across Scotland is found

Our Own Correspondent

Birmingham. The first link in the line of first-century Roman forts stretching across Scotland and marking the frontier of the Roman Empire has been discovered by the Air Photographic Reconnaissance Commission of the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

The outline of the fort's foundations, on Drumgubbie, south of Loch Lomond, was discovered on a photograph taken during a search for hidden archaeological sites. For about 20 years archaeologists had suspected that there would be a link in the chain of Roman fortifications which ran from Edinburgh, near Brechin, to the southern edge of the Great Ouse.

The fort turned out to be a most logical point, connecting a gap through the Great Ouse into Loch Lomond and the narrow valley of Strathblane. Another clue that led the search to the 200ft-high ridge was that Drumgubbie means "ridge of the fort".

Mr Gordon Maxwell, an investigator working on the survey, said the photographic evidence had been confirmed by ground investigation. The fort marked the western end of a chain of eight strongholds used by troops around the year AD 82.

The best known is the legionary fortress at Inchtuthil, near Coupar Angus, which guards the Dunkeld Gap.

The latest discovery emerged partly through last summer's drought. Parch marks on the ground disclosed regular lines of Roman trench works. From those the quadrangle of the fort, from which Roman cohorts once set out to subdue and keep peace between the warring local tribes, was discovered.

"The fort was probably occupied for no more than 10 years, because there is historical evidence that for political and military reasons the limits of the empire were pulled back at that time. It means the traces of occupation would not be defined. A ditch pipeline and a sand gully were wiped out, so the site is quite lucky to have survived," Mr Maxwell said.

The line of forts was first formed by the Romans during the campaign of Julius Agricola, about forty years before Hadrian's Wall was built, as a substantial northern border to the huge empire.

The fort would originally have been formed by a high earthen rampart guarded by 10 ditches. The area is about 10 yards by 140 yards and would have had accommodation for about one cohort of 500 soldiers.

There are no plans to excavate the area. But Drumgubbie will be added to that of Scottish archaeological sites.

of Strathblane. Another clue that led the search to the 200ft-high ridge was that Drumgubbie means "ridge of the fort".

Mr Gordon Maxwell, an investigator working on the survey, said the photographic evidence had been confirmed by ground investigation. The fort marked the western end of a chain of eight strongholds used by troops around the year AD 82.

The best known is the legionary fortress at Inchtuthil, near Coupar Angus, which guards the Dunkeld Gap.

The latest discovery emerged partly through last summer's drought. Parch marks on the ground disclosed regular lines of Roman trench works. From those the quadrangle of the fort, from which Roman cohorts once set out to subdue and keep peace between the warring local tribes, was discovered.

"The fort was probably occupied for no more than 10 years, because there is historical evidence that for political and military reasons the limits of the empire were pulled back at that time. It means the traces of occupation would not be defined. A ditch pipeline and a sand gully were wiped out, so the site is quite lucky to have survived," Mr Maxwell said.

The line of forts was first formed by the Romans during the campaign of Julius Agricola, about forty years before Hadrian's Wall was built, as a substantial northern border to the huge empire.

The fort would originally have been formed by a high earthen rampart guarded by 10 ditches. The area is about 10 yards by 140 yards and would have had accommodation for about one cohort of 500 soldiers.

There are no plans to excavate the area. But Drumgubbie will be added to that of Scottish archaeological sites.

of Strathblane. Another clue that led the search to the 200ft-high ridge was that Drumgubbie means "ridge of the fort".

Mr Gordon Maxwell, an investigator working on the survey, said the photographic evidence had been confirmed by ground investigation. The fort marked the western end of a chain of eight strongholds used by troops around the year AD 82.

The best known is the legionary fortress at Inchtuthil, near Coupar Angus, which guards the Dunkeld Gap.

The latest discovery emerged partly through last summer's drought. Parch marks on the ground disclosed regular lines of Roman trench works. From those the quadrangle of the fort, from which Roman cohorts once set out to subdue and keep peace between the warring local tribes, was discovered.

"The fort was probably occupied for no more than 10 years, because there is historical evidence that for political and military reasons the limits of the empire were pulled back at that time. It means the traces of occupation would not be defined. A ditch pipeline and a sand gully were wiped out, so the site is quite lucky to have survived," Mr Maxwell said.

The line of forts was first formed by the Romans during the campaign of Julius Agricola, about forty years before Hadrian's Wall was built, as a substantial northern border to the huge empire.

The fort would originally have been formed by a high earthen rampart guarded by 10 ditches. The area is about 10 yards by 140 yards and would have had accommodation for about one cohort of 500 soldiers.

There are no plans to excavate the area. But Drumgubbie will be added to that of Scottish archaeological sites.

WEST EUROPE

EEC moves to avoid creating a 'sugar mountain'

From Our Correspondent
Brussels, September 18

The European Community faces the danger of a "sugar mountain", brought about by the new surplus in production, officials in Brussels fear.

With the Community in the embarrassing position of going into the United Nations conference in Geneva—without a common position, foreign ministers of the Nine met this week to try to patch up a last-minute compromise.

Because the Community is the biggest trader in sugar, there can be no effective international agreement without it. Consequently, the developing countries—least the North African and Caribbean countries to which Britain has a special obligation—have become highly critical of European selfishness for failing to reach an agreement.

The difficulty, after the exceptionally wet weather which has increased beet production,

comes from French and Belgian growers' reluctance to accept export quotas.

The Commission in Brussels has proposed that the Community should have a special status, outside the quotas system for the rest of the producers, but even this compromise has so far proved too much for the French and Belgians to swallow.

It was not so long ago that shortages of sugar sent prices soaring, but now the market, in the words of M. Claude Cheysson, a member of the Commission responsible for development, has become "scandalous".

With the world in surplus, prices continue to slide towards £100 a tonne. Officials in Brussels expect this trend to continue for at least another 12 months, with the surplus reaching as much as four or five million tonnes, a large part of which will lie on the Community's account.

Apart from the Community, all the countries at the Geneva conference are insisting on export quotas as the only way to ensure price stabilization.

Portugal's ruling council passes land reform law

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Sept 18

Portugal's ruling Council of the Revolution has given final approval to the new law and land reform, already passed by Parliament and the constitutional committee, which operates in conjunction with the Council.

The new law, which was passed with a majority vote of the Socialists and Social Democrats in Parliament, is strongly

opposed by the Communists, who are powerful in the southern Alentejo province.

It supersedes the land reform law promulgated in the time of the government led by General Vasco Gonçalves. Among the alterations to the Gonçalves law, the Communists demand an extension of the area of land that may be

claimed for his own use by a landowner who is to be legally expropriated.

March by 30,000 Basques in Pamplona

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Sept 18

About 30,000 people took part in a peaceful demonstration in the northern Spanish city of Pamplona last night in a demand for a total amnesty, legalisation of all political parties and autonomy for the Basque region.

Marching behind the flags of the Basque region and the province of Navarra, the demonstrators shouted for the dismissal of Señor Adolfo Martínez Villa, the Interior Minister, and Señor Amadeo Marco y Linares, the president of the Provincial Delegation of the central government.

Basque civil war veterans who fought against General Franco held their first legal meeting in the ancient town of Guernica today and reaffirmed their oath of allegiance before the oak tree which symbolises the free spirit of the Basques. They then attended a Requiem Mass in the town of Ibañeta, near Guernica, in memory of their companions killed in the civil war.

Señor Manuel Clavero Arévalo, the Minister for Regional Relations, said on Friday that he will represent the Madrid Government in negotiations with Basque nationalist leaders to draw up a home rule statute for the region.

He added that the Basques would be represented by the elected members of the Spanish Parliament, rather than by the Basque Government in exile, at the specific request of the Basque exiles' leader, Señor Jesus Maria Leizaola.

Señor Clavero Arévalo also revealed at his press conference on Friday that the Generalitat, or autonomous Catalan Government, might be proclaimed by the end of the month on a provisional basis, pending the drafting of the new Spanish constitution.

The minister added that Señor Josep Terradellas, present president of the Generalitat in exile, could be expected to return to the Catalan capital of Barcelona then, after visiting Madrid.

Good chance of survival seen for sextuplets

Leyden, The Netherlands, Sept 18.—A 28-year-old woman gave birth to sextuplets early today and doctors have given the four girls and two boys a 75 per cent chance of surviving.

The hospital said that the babies were in very good condition with weights varying from 2.2lb to 2.7lb.

The hospital said that if the sextuplets—the first ever born in The Netherlands—survive, it would be the first time that babies in such a large multiple birth lived longer than a few hours.—UPI.

Frail Pope moved by crowd's welcome

Pescara, Sept 18.—About 200,000 people gathered yesterday in Pescara to cheer the Pope on his first journey outside Rome for more than a year.

The Pope, who will be 80 on September 25, looked frail and tired but was visibly moved by the crowds as he was driven through the streets of this Adriatic resort in an open car sheltered by an umbrella. He flew to Pescara from Rome for a three-hour visit to the Italian Eucharistic Congress.

Church and civil dignitaries, including 20 cardinals, assembled cold and wet in an open amphitheatre at the sea front to greet the Pope.

Sounding impassioned but faltering several times, he delivered a 15-minute sermon calling again for Christian unity and reminding Roman Catholics of their duty every Sunday to attend Mass, "the pivot of religious life".

He criticised the "sociological mentality" which he saw developing in Christians.

"The sociological mentality, with its narrow view of human reality, a mentality that is gaining ground even in the ranks of Christ's followers, would like him to give the basic solution to social and economic problems," he said.

"It accuses his school, which concentrates on the mysteries and conquests of the supernatural world, of failing in its mission."—Reuters.



Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Christian Social Union leader, speaks under guard at Ottenbrenn, West Germany.

Blackout on news of kidnap

Bonn, Sept 18.—A meeting of senior officials to review the crisis caused by the kidnapping of Herr Hans-Martin Schleyer, which is now in its thirteenth day, was believed to have been held here today amid a total news blackout.

It is believed that contact with the kidnappers, members of the Red Army Group, has not been broken, but there were no reports of new developments.

A Geneva lawyer, Mr Denis Payot, who is acting as an intermediary, said he had nothing to add to his statement on Friday that negotiations were continuing.

It appears that the kidnappers have not yet agreed to inform individuals and news agencies of their conditions or the release of Herr Schleyer.

The kidnappers have threatened to kill Herr Schleyer unless 11 jailed Red Army Group members are freed. It is generally believed they will carry out their threat.

Herr Schleyer is believed to be still alive and is now being held in a secret location. The kidnappers have demanded a ransom of 5 million marks.

Five countries, South Yemen, Algeria, Libya, Spain and Sweden are reported to have refused to accept Red Army Group members.

A Geneva lawyer, Mr Denis Payot, who is acting as an intermediary, said he had

Blackout on news of kidnap

Bonn, Sept 18.—A meeting of senior officials to review the crisis caused by the kidnapping of Herr Hans-Martin Schleyer, which is now in its thirteenth day, was believed to have been held here today amid a total news blackout.

It is believed that contact with the kidnappers, members of the Red Army Group, has not been broken, but there were no reports of new developments.

A Geneva lawyer, Mr Denis Payot, who is acting as an intermediary, said he had nothing to add to his statement on Friday that negotiations were continuing.

It appears that the kidnappers have not yet agreed to inform individuals and news agencies of their conditions or the release of Herr Schleyer.

The kidnappers have threatened to kill Herr Schleyer unless 11 jailed Red Army Group members are freed. It is generally believed they will carry out their threat.

Herr Schleyer is believed to be still alive and is now being held in a secret location. The kidnappers have demanded a ransom of 5 million marks.

Five countries, South Yemen, Algeria, Libya, Spain and Sweden are reported to have refused to accept Red Army Group members.

A Geneva lawyer, Mr Denis Payot, who is acting as an intermediary, said he had

Frend left finds is moushas a lion's oar

From Charles Jargrove
Paris, Sept 18

The night before Mr Robert Falret, the Le Radical leader, walked out of the summit meeting of the Union of the Left, French television showed the old Peter Sellers film *The Mouse that Roared*. Mr Falret, Minister and Communist and Socialist leader, would have been well advised to meditate on the fable.

They and it press would have done well to pay more attention to the moushas described by Tom Thumb, a critic of the left who says for weeks and again his opening speech at the summit. "Yes to an advanced emocracy; No to state capitalism and Nationalism." At Falret added that a crisis would be a matter of survival. It could not disown its principles.

In the clash between two giants of the left, the small voice of the LeftRadicalist, unheeded. No indication that the left would be the junior partner's making.

The Communists and Socialists should know by now, however, that Mr Falret is not the kind to toe the line unquestioningly. Last summer he complained about the aggressiveness of the Communists and the dominating attitudes of the Socialists on several occasions.

Just under two years ago when, to the irritation of his partners, he called for talks at the Elysee, he showed he needed no one to help him make up his mind. He held his ground stubbornly.

He has no time for theatrical gestures or publicity stunts. He parted company with Jean-Pierre Lecoq, the leader of the main Radical Party, in 1972, because he disapproved of his histrionics and his weakness for personality cults.

M. Fabre is typical product of provincial French socialism, where left-wing attitudes and strong republican principles, combined with powerful individualism and deep faith in free enterprise.

This has led him to the Radical, of right and left, open to the charge that they are like radishes, pink outside and white inside, but always close to the pat of butter.

There is no doubt that the man of destiny, the political "star" about M. Fabre. No one would ever team of accusing him, even remotely, of megalomania. He is in the past few days been true to the front of the political stage.

He was not hesitating to act as a politician, however, not to make the most of the opportunity.

A soft spoken, rather diffident man of middle years, he is a handsome 61, with wavy grey hair and good features. He is a quiet, steady dresser, he inspires confidence in millions of middle class who acknowledge him as one of themselves. They regard him as the moderate, guaranteeing against the excesses of radicalism, as he indeed regards himself.

At Villfranche-de-Rouergue, a picturesque little town of about 10,000 inhabitants, with a sprinkling of light industries, he has been busy since 1953, his father and grandfather were before him.

Like him, he is a pharmacist. The family shop, where he still attends to customers when he is there, stands in a street named after his grandfather, who was a naturalist and professor of science.

The Fabres have been known and respected in Villfranche for a long time. The town, which has a long history of local French politics, which have provided a mainstay of the great Radical Party that for three-quarters of a century dominated French politics.

Now, it is reduced to a pale shadow of its former self. In the election in March, however, which will probably be decided by a left's breadth, the radical socialists cannot be ignored by the bigger parties.

The book of reflections and jottings on current events, published last summer, he summed up his political philosophy, which could be described as a sort of humanistic socialism.

He has been a member of the French Communist Party since 1953, but he is not a Communist. He is a true radical in which a balance is struck between the individual and the community.

OVERSEAS

S African police keep low profile as thousands mourn black leader after his death in detention

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Sept 18

Police kept a deliberately low profile today when thousands of blacks gathered to mourn Mr Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention last Monday. There had been concern that the authorities would break up the rallies under the terms of emergency regulations of the Biko Act.

In Soweto, outside Johannesburg, about 3,000 blacks packed the huge Regina Mundi Church for the funeral. The police, however, did not intervene in the orderly procession of the Biko family and representatives of the anti-apartheid movement, the language newspaper, the *Citizen*, from the rally.

Inside the church, women waited as Dr Nkhata Mofokeng, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, described Mr Biko as a "man of peace" who had died a martyr of justice as an "evil genius".

There were unconfirmed reports today that a preliminary report on the post-mortem examination carried out on Mr Biko indicated brain damage. But Mr Donald Woods, a close personal friend of the dead man and the editor of the East

London Daily Despatch newspaper, who saw his body last night, said that he was unaware that any preliminary results had been drawn up.

Last week, Mr Woods spoke passionately about Mr Biko's death on university campuses in Cape Town and Johannesburg, and Mr Kruger has said that he is consulting his legal advisers whether to sue him.

Mr Kruger said at the time that Mr Biko had been held since mid-August under the Terrorism Act, which would have been charged eventually with inciting arson and rioting. He said he had "secret documents" linking Mr Biko's Black Peoples' Convention with the black consciousness movement and that he would expose these in the newspapers.

Extracts from one of the documents were published in the *Citizen* on Saturday, which is probably why its reporters were ejected from today's rally in Soweto.

The Johannesburg Sunday Times commented: "The death of Steve Biko in detention was bad enough without the squalid efforts now being made to convict him posthumously of charges that were never brought against him when he was alive to answer them."

A Nationalist MP was quoted by the Johannesburg Sunday Express as saying: "Jim K (Mr Kruger) has really made a mess of things this time. Doesn't he realize that black consciousness is virtually the cornerstone of separate development and that, in this sense, it is as important as white consciousness?"

Many Nationalists, the newspaper said, would be satisfied only if Mr Kruger was publicly rebuked by the Prime Minister. There was no confirmation of reports from New York this week that there would be a judicial inquiry into Mr Biko's death. Mr Kruger has said that an inquest would be a sufficient investigation.

The government has resisted all demands for judicial investigations into the 20 deaths in detention that have occurred in the past 18 months.

However, the leading Afrikaans-language newspaper, *Koers*, today called a full inquiry into all deaths of detainees and insisted that Mr Kruger might do his own tarnished reputation some good if he ordered a complete investigation into what went on in the security police cells.

Mr Fahmi denies he met Israeli leader

Continued from page 1

with my post as Foreign Minister. But it would not be in the public interest to say what that matter was.

The belief here is that the meeting with Mr Begin took place at the initiative of Mr Dayan rather than the Prime Minister. The decision to return could not have arisen simply from a need to report to Mr Begin, as this could have been done through normal channels of communication.

It seems therefore that Mr Dayan wanted to consult the Prime Minister on information he received. He may even have wanted to persuade the Prime Minister to over decisions that should be taken.

The impression here is that whatever Mr Dayan did probably took place in Brussels and that he went to Paris simply because there were no direct flights to Israel from Brussels over the weekend.

Mr Dayan is scheduled to meet Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State at 11 am tomorrow before his meeting later in the day with President Carter.

The meeting he will have with President Carter is regarded by Israel as likely to be even more fateful than the earlier one between Mr Begin and the President.

President Carter was quoted here today as saying emphatically that he does not support the concept of a separate Palestinian state. He emphasized that he has used the term "Palestinian entity" which could, for instance, indicate the prospect of a link with the State of Israel.

However, this has done little to reassure the Israeli Government. Charles Hargrove writes from Paris: The French Government, according to informed circles, knew nothing of Mr Dayan's arrival and there was no representative of the Israeli Embassy to meet him, it seems.

There are rumours here that during his brief stay he met an envoy of the Egyptian Government, but this has been firmly denied.

Cairo, Sept 18.—Mr Fahmi today denied he had seen Mr Dayan in Paris yesterday. He said at the airport before leaving for Washington for talks with the Carter Administration, he did not go to Paris. I have not seen Dayan and I am not going to see him until Israel accepts the Arab rights by withdrawing from all territories it occupies and by recognizing the Palestinian rights.—Reuters.

The Israeli Embassy in London yesterday denied renewed allegations in *The Sunday Times* that Arab prisoners are tortured and accused of a "crude, systematic and ugly smear campaign" against Israel.

The *Sunday Times* claimed that after its original report in June, the Israeli Government had raised the issue with Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, when he visited Washington in July. Mr Begin had then ordered an inquiry.

The article also claimed that the Red Cross had passed to the Israeli authorities at least 200 formal complaints of ill-treatment or torture. The embassy said it was indignant at the "basic dishonesty" of the *Sunday Times* approach "that the paper spoke of 'Arab prisoners' without mentioning 'the terrorist context'."

Egypt reports uranium find

Cairo, Sept 18.—A survey by the Egyptian Atomic Energy Commission has proved the existence of large quantities of uranium in various parts of the desert regions of Egypt, the Middle East News Agency said today.

The agency, which gave no source for its report, said the survey covered 15 per cent of the country. The uranium was discovered in the eastern and western deserts, the Sinai peninsula and the Red Sea coast.

The commission was making contacts with several international companies working in the field of nuclear raw materials to discuss the prospect of an operation in exploiting the uranium, the report said.—Reuters.

port handling some two million tons of cargo a year, including uranium from RTZ's Rossing mine, 40 miles inland. The fishing, canning and fishmeal industry represents a £15m investment.

Strategically, it is the most important harbour on the coast south of the Suez Canal. The bulk of the trade route round the Cape of Good Hope from Europe to the Gulf and the Far East. It is also easily accessible from the Americas.

South Africa maintains a military garrison in the 350-square mile enclave and one reason it is determined to stay there is that if an independent Namibia turned hostile or fell under Marxist domination, it could be developed into a military bastion.

Legally, there appears to be little doubt that South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay. It was formally annexed by Britain in 1878, incorporated into the Cape Colony in 1894 and transferred to the Union of South Africa in 1910. It was excluded from the League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa.

Since 1922 it has been administered from Windhoek.

Anglican critics see reforms as unlawful

Continued from page 1

not yet publicly agreed to join them.

Dissident leaders plan to devote the next several months to adding to those petitions that are already signed by the Episcopal Church. According to their plan, clusters of parishes will then form new dioceses and begin electing bishops.

In addition to the Diocese of the Holy Trinity, the dissident movement includes the Diocese of San Francisco. These two are believed to contain at least 6,500 parishioners among eight parishes.

The charter provides the first concrete statement of principles on which to build a solid new movement. Participants believe it will put the dissident movement on a more unified course. The six-page statement sets forth standards of belief and practice, emphasizing the need to restrict the priesthood to men and to retain the 1928 Book of Common Prayer, was the acceptable basis for worship.

A year ago the Episcopal General Conventions approved both the ordination of women priests and preliminary acceptance of a revised prayer book. Those reforms galvanised a dissident movement that had, for a dozen years, complained that the church was drifting towards liberalism and secularism.

In making a total break with the church, dissident leaders ignored the pleas of Episcopal spokesmen and insisted that the mainstream of the church, which had approved the changes by solid General Convention majorities, had broken with its traditional faith.

Reflecting that position, the "Affirmation of St Louis," as the charter was officially called, portrays the emerging church as the legitimate bearer of true Anglican principles and says that the Episcopal Church is schismatic.

The affirmation accuses the Episcopal Church of "unlawful attempts to alter faith, order and morality" and of thereby departing "from Christ's one, holy, catholic and apostolic church."

The charter statement declares that no "schismatic person or body" can depose a valid priest, obviously referring to actions by episcopal bishops against dissident priests.

The document asserts the new church's intent to remain in communion with Canterbury, and disclaims the right to change any tradition of understanding or moral teaching. It disapproves of abortion and divorce—on which the Episcopal Church recently has become more liberal.—New York Times News Service.

Travellers from the area said the battles, which were fought in the night, were not as fierce as they had been on the night before. They said at least 24 people had been killed.

To the north, Palestinians and against Marjayoun.—Reuters.

port handling some two million tons of cargo a year, including uranium from RTZ's Rossing mine, 40 miles inland. The fishing, canning and fishmeal industry represents a £15m investment.

Strategically, it is the most important harbour on the coast south of the Suez Canal. The bulk of the trade route round the Cape of Good Hope from Europe to the Gulf and the Far East. It is also easily accessible from the Americas.

South Africa maintains a military garrison in the 350-square mile enclave and one reason it is determined to stay there is that if an independent Namibia turned hostile or fell under Marxist domination, it could be developed into a military bastion.

Legally, there appears to be little doubt that South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay. It was formally annexed by Britain in 1878, incorporated into the Cape Colony in 1894 and transferred to the Union of South Africa in 1910. It was excluded from the League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa.

Since 1922 it has been administered from Windhoek.

port handling some two million tons of cargo a year, including uranium from RTZ's Rossing mine, 40 miles inland. The fishing, canning and fishmeal industry represents a £15m investment.

Strategically, it is the most important harbour on the coast south of the Suez Canal. The bulk of the trade route round the Cape of Good Hope from Europe to the Gulf and the Far East. It is also easily accessible from the Americas.

South Africa maintains a military garrison in the 350-square mile enclave and one reason it is determined to stay there is that if an independent Namibia turned hostile or fell under Marxist domination, it could be developed into a military bastion.

Legally, there appears to be little doubt that South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay. It was formally annexed by Britain in 1878, incorporated into the Cape Colony in 1894 and transferred to the Union of South Africa in 1910. It was excluded from the League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa.

Since 1922 it has been administered from Windhoek.

OVERSEAS

Court martial likely to keep Mr Bhutto out of Pakistan campaign

From Richard Wigg, Rawalpindi, Sept 18

Mr Bhutto, the former Pakistani Prime Minister, probably will be prevented from playing a public role in the country's second general elections this year, set for October 12.

The elections today reached the stage where full campaigning is permitted but the voters have been told that before they go to the polls they will know the results of a court martial of Mr Bhutto. It will be the Army's verdict on his five and a half years in office.

General Zia, the chief martial law administrator, announced this last night, about 18 hours after the former Prime Minister and chairman of the People's Party had been rearrested, having been released on bail four days earlier by a Lahore High Court in connection with a murder charge.

Other People's Party officials, including Mr Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, the former Finance Minister, were also detained on the Army's orders in various parts of the country. They will be court-martialled separately.

Mr Bhutto's court martial is expected to start soon, possibly within a week.

The upshot of the weekend's court martial is that whatever the verdict, this is what was always "wanted by the military" — hushers such as General Zia, Chishti, the Revolutionary Guards commander who is also in charge of the Army's "election cell", the key supervisory organ for the election, and General Muhammad Iqbal, the Lahore Corps commander.

In a fluid political situation, the military junta, which deposed Mr Bhutto on July 5, then came to a threat to law and order as Mr Bhutto prepared to return to the country. He had announced the opening of a three-day public meeting in a day.

Francisco. The military line was to contain Bhutto when he returned to the country. The military line was to contain Bhutto when he returned to the country. The military line was to contain Bhutto when he returned to the country.

Janata group state leader charged with corruption

From Our Correspondent, New Delhi, Sept 18

The Congress for Democracy, a group of Janata Party members, has charged the state leader of the party with corruption.

The group, led by Mr. Janata, has accused the state leader of misappropriation of funds and other irregularities.

The group has demanded that the state leader be removed from office and that a full investigation be conducted into the charges.

Budget Director fails to convince many of the senators investigating his affairs

Seven hours of cross-examination damage Mr Lance

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Sept 18

The weary and weakened United States Director of the Office of Management and Budget finally lost his patience yesterday and, looking up at the full senate committee on government affairs, asked: "When are we going to stop the investigation of Bert Lance?"

Are you ever going to stop investigating me?

The answer to Mr Lance's question will come in the next few days when President Carter will make a final decision on whether or not to force Mr Lance to resign. The President has insisted in recent days that he is keeping "an open mind" on the subject, although he believes Mr Lance has been dishonest.

Mr Lance's outburst to the committee yesterday was the critical moment in three long days of gruelling and often tense cross-examination of the Budget Director by the committee.

It was the moment, perhaps, when Mr Lance finally realized that he would never be able to convince the senators that he was innocent.

Mr Lance's outburst came after a full day of cross-examination by the committee. He was asked to provide the committee with another full statement on his current debts and assets.

Several of the committee members, including the two most senior, Senator Abraham Ribicoff and Senator Charles Percy, were clearly unconvinced by many of Mr Lance's explanations.

At least half the committee members believed at the end of the hearings this weekend that many of Mr Lance's past actions are morally questionable and that some may even be illegal.

Mr Lance failed to convince all the senators that he did not conceal vital information from the committee at the time of his confirmation last January, that he did not seek to influence Government officials to drop criminal and civil investigations into his political and banking affairs, and that he did not violate or at least four tax laws by using company aircraft for private and recreational purposes.

The Mr Lance was unable to convince all the senators that he did not mislead two banks by juggling the same securities to each of them in return for loans and that he did not obtain large personal loans from a host of banks in return for promises that these banks would get profitable business from the financial institutions that he directly controlled.

In addition, Mr Lance failed to convince all the senators that he took "immediate action" as he told Government inspectors he would, to stop abuses by bank directors of overdraft privileges at the Callahan National Bank which he managed. He also failed to convince all the senators that he acted properly in letting the Callahan National Bank handle all his political campaign expenses.

At one point yesterday an exasperated senator reminded Mr Lance: "Harry Truman once said that if you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen". To this Senator

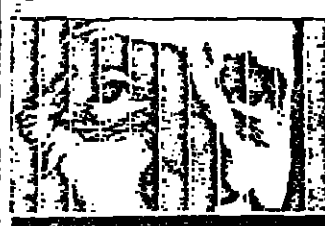
Sam Nunn of Georgia, who has been the Budget Director's most ardent defender on the committee, he replied: "Mr Lance has taken the heat in the kitchen and done a lot of cooking of his own".

On Thursday and Friday Mr Lance confronted his questioners with boldness and confidence and his comments caused squabbles between the committee members and placed the committee on the defensive. But yesterday the tables were turned.

After more than seven hours of cross-examination it was clear that Mr Lance had failed to convince many of the senators that his ethical standards were of the kind the senators believe the public requires of its leaders.

Tomorrow the senior staff members of the committee will testify and Senator Percy indicated that these staff members will refute Mr Lance's statements that he revealed all the details of his past activities to the committee last January.

Prisoners of conscience



Taiwan: Hung Shui-liu

By David Watts

Mr Hung Shui-liu, a Taiwanese agricultural worker, has been in jail since 1950. Now more than 60 years old, he is still held for suspected communist activities.

For the whole of his 27-year detention he has been in the Green Island New Life Camp off the south-east coast of Taiwan. Mainly used for long-term detainees, Green Island houses only a military garrison and the prison, which is the most isolated and dreaded jail in the country.

Mr Hung is one of about 30 people who were arrested for their alleged contact with the Taiwan Communist Party (TCP) during the period of Japanese rule. The TCP, which no longer exists, was formed in 1923. Though it seems never to have been a large organization, efforts were made to gain support among the labourers and farm workers of rural Taiwan.

The prisoner is thought to have been arrested under the Statute for the Punishment of Rebellion under which most political prisoners are held in Taiwan. Though he is believed to have been sentenced in 1950, it is unclear what sentence he was given but there has been no evidence of his involvement in violent activities.

In July, 1975, a number of political prisoners were released as an act of clemency ordered by Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, the Prime Minister, in memory of his late father, President Chiang Kai-shek, and some observers saw this as the beginning of the possible liberalization of the regime's political activities.

Polish bishops attack the media

Warsaw, Sept 18.—The Roman Catholic bishops of Poland today accused the communist-controlled press, radio and television of promoting "godless ideology" and "totalitarianism".

The bishops drew up their pastoral letter at a conference last June, but it was not published until today. The Polish church observes the third Sunday of September as "Public Media Day".

The letter said the media were engaged "in a struggle against God, religion, the church and everything which is dear and valuable to believers".

Asking whether the church could keep silent in such a situation, the letter urged Christians who listened to the radio and television, went to the theatre and cinema, or read the newspapers, to be critical and to oppose publications and programmes which offended faith and good morals by sending protests to editors and producers, "for we have this right".

They also appealed to the state authorities not to allow the media to offend Catholic feelings.

Observers noted that the conference at which the bishops drew up the letter came only a week after Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Cracow bitterly accused the media in a sermon of distorting the truth about student demonstrations in the city in May.

Church access to the media is one of the main issues in talks which have been going on for two years between the Vatican and the Polish Government on possible improvement of relations. The Government so far have shown no sign of giving way on this point.

The pastoral letter concluded by urging congregations to listen to Vatican Radio. Priests gave out its wavelengths and times of its Polish-language broadcasts.—Reuter.

Ethiopia's military struggle a 'race against time'

Addis Ababa, Sept 18.—Ethiopia, faced with a bitter war against Somali-backed insurgents in its Ogaden region, is engaged in a "race against time", the Amharic-language daily newspaper Addis Zemen said today.

"Ours is a battle not only against enemy forces but also a race against time. Every minute, every second can make a difference to both sides," the newspaper said.

In a leading article it urged Ethiopians to respond promptly to the Government's mobilization call to defend the country's unity and territorial integrity.

Since Friday, the Government has set in motion a machinery for total mobilization after fierce assaults by pro-Somali insurgents against the Ogaden towns of Jijiga, Haker and Dire Dawa.

The Ethiopian news agency reported today that 271 prisoners held on suspicion of "counter-revolutionary" acts in the northern Gonder province had been released.

The Government earlier freed 884 other prisoners held on similar charges here.

All the country's mechanics were ordered today to assemble in the capital to service fleets of vehicles taking the citizen armies to the war fronts.

Diplomats said they thousands of buses, lorries and vans were crowded into the capital. A broadcast by Addis Ababa radio said today that the mechanics were to repair with their tools to maintenance centres.

The Government also directed the population today to work harder to increase production and to maintain a healthy economy. The directive came from the National Revolutionary Operations Council which said that increasing production should be regarded as no less significant than the bitter struggle the country is waging against Somalia.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Early Greek poll in reply to opposition challenge

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Sept 18

Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, has called for general elections in November, a year before they are due, despite his New Democracy party's two-thirds majority in Parliament.

The Prime Minister is likely to argue that he had no choice in view of persistent claims by the opposition parties and press that the 54 per cent of the popular vote his party won in the 1974 elections had been due to fortuitous circumstances, and no longer represented the electorate's will.

Mr Karamanlis feels that ignoring this challenge would impair the Government's effectiveness and prestige in handling important national issues, such as the crisis in relations with Turkey and negotiations for the early admission of Greece to the EEC.

Even though most opposition parties do not want an early election, they are inclined to say so in public. However, they make the point that the Prime Minister is, in a sense, usurping the presidential function by forcing the dissolution of Parliament at a time when his party controls such a comfortable majority.

According to the constitution the dissolution is mandatory only if (a) the Pres-



These highly respectable people are secret bleepers.

What have these people got in common? Simple. A pocket-sized device from Post Office Telecommunications called a Radiopager, which helps keep them in touch with base within 900 square miles around London.

When they're wanted a special telephone number is dialled free of charge from anywhere in the U.K. The Radiopager beeps and alerts them to make contact.

All you pay is £22.68 rental per quarter and a £5.40 initial charge (these charges are inclusive of VAT).

What you get is the confidence of being able to keep in touch with your staff.

So what about putting your people on the bleep? Just fill in the coupon for more details. No stamp is needed and there's no obligation.

London Radiopaging

To: LRS 121, POST OFFICE, LONDON SE1 8BR.

Please send me further details about Post Office Radiopaging.

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ Tel. No. _____

Post Office Telecommunications. We're here to help you.

TYME LIMITED

London's original and oldest established watch specialists.

We are pleased to announce that on

TUESDAY 20th SEPTEMBER 1977

WE WILL BE MOVING

from 5 New Bond Street, W.1, where we have been fortunate to cater for a discerning clientele since 1922, to our new premises a short distance away at

No. 1 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON W.1

In our new showrooms, situated on two floors of this charming building, we will be pleased to offer our traditionally impeccable service plus a wide variety of quality watches.

Internationally famous brands such as Patek-Philippe, Piaget, Vacheron-Constantin, Cartier, Omega, Rolex, Longines, Eterna, Girard-Perregaux, Seiko and many more.

It will be our privilege to demonstrate both the very latest quartz technology from the 1977/78 collections, and the courteous service for which we are renowned.

TYME LTD., London's original watch specialists, now at 1 Old Bond Street, London W.1. Telephone enquiries: 01-499 1331

Man held over stabbing of Indian attaché

Canberra, Sept 18.—A man aged 26 was arrested near Canberra tonight in connection with the stabbing and abduction of the Indian military attaché in Australia last week.

Colonel Iqbal Singh was stabbed by an intruder as he slept at his home in the suburb of Red Hill early on Thursday.

Colonel Singh told the police last week that, after stabbing him, the intruder forced him and his wife at gunpoint to drive out of Canberra towards the Snow Mountains. Colonel Singh later swerved his car off the road and he and his wife grappled with their captor, who fled into the bush. Colonel Singh is still in hospital but his condition is described as satisfactory.—Reuter.

UN offers £880,000 aid to Filipino refugees

Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18.—The United Nations High Commission for Refugees will offer aid of £880,000 to Filipino refugees in the East Malaysian state of Sabah next year.

Its commissioner here, Mr R. Sampat Kumar, said today that a large part of the money would be used to help 90,000 refugees to integrate into the local society.

Mr Sampat Kumar said the High Commission would provide housing, medical and other facilities for the refugees in its programmes. It would consider helping the refugees to return to the Philippines

Nepal Premier promises to free detainees

Katmandu, Sept 18.—Mr Kiratidhi Dixit, the new Prime Minister of Nepal, has promised to free political prisoners provided they do not face specific criminal charges.

The national news agency quoted him as saying yesterday that political prisoners released under the new policy should lead disciplined lives, "discharging their duty to king and country". Only those charged with specific criminal offences would be kept in jail.

Political dissidents can be held either under the National Security Act, when they can be detained indefinitely without charge, or under the Treason (Crime and Punishment) Act, when specific charges are made. A dissident leader today estimated that 40 to 60 people were in the first category and at least 140 in the second.—Reuter.

A 30-match format to make the Ryder Cup more of a contest

but seems to be enjoying his work. The team have now won two matches under his guidance and Bertschinn's goal, Birmingham's second, was described by Sir Alf as the best he had ever seen.

Draws for both Liverpool and Manchester City left the favourites level on points with Nottingham Forest, who had won the first Liverpool match, a magnificent for the first half at Ipswich but Manchester City and Queen's Park Rangers submerged all the promise of a fine match in suffocating defensiveness. Everton, widely considered as a potential threat to Manchester City at Liverpool, made up for their early loss ground by beating Norwich City 3-0.

Arsenal are making life brighter at Highbury where they beat Frank McLintock's Leicester City 2-1. With Tottenham Hotspur and Crystal Palace both unbeaten, Arsenal are the leaders of the second division, Chelsea winning at Manchester United and Fulham scoring five against Notts County. London football recovered, although West Ham United still give cause for concern.

The fun, though not the excitement, was sustained to the end of the Ryder Cup match at Royal Lytham. Long after the sun had set, the crowd given victory to the United States by raising their totals to 101 pits at a time when the British had only 94. The spectators were entertained by consulting victories from Gallacher, Faldo and Oosterhuis, over Nick Faldo, and Nick Faldo, and Mike. Thus the spectacle was maintained to the end. Not only was this to the credit of the professional Life Insurance, but of television and also, I think, of the match itself. The position of the Ryder Cup at present tends to project it as a fight to the death when it has the quality of an international goodwill.

I have become sufficiently cynical to believe that Americans are seen at their best in this match only when they are on the losing side.

Too much can be made of this order on the flimsy ground that it was a "test" of Dawson's ingenuity to find the right points we needed in the singles, but it is worth pointing out that in such matches as the top class baseball game at the University of California, the winning team has been the underdog. Thus is the best argument for leading with strength. In many ways Rutgers was an excellent captain. He was a good leader, but he must have had strong reasons for leaving out Jacklin on the last day considering the falling-out in form of the previous year.

Some instincts drew me out to watch Dawson play—perhaps it was the fact that he was a member of the crowd. January made it easy for him, though not all that much so, for an inside-outter. But Dawson's play from the sixth, where he was taking charge of the match, was the best I have ever seen. All week, that victory will have done much to heal the scar of flinching.

A new lease of life for the old oaks at Forest

By Tom Freeman

All the complimentary things I wrote about Nottingham Forest at Wolverhampton a week ago could be applied to their performance on Saturday. Villa's defence put themselves in joint first place with Liverpool and Manchester City.

Harry Woodcock, the young player who embarrassed Wolves so much, had another good day, his turn of speed being a continuous problem for the Villa defence. The ordinary second division forward Woodcock has been transformed in an astonishing short time into a player in the £200,000 class. Not only does he play like a first division forward, he is a first class thinker, too. Within six minutes of the start of Saturday's match he had fastened on

Burns, has presumably cornered his slipway puzzle, with a signing a few days ago of Shilton, the former England goalkeeper, and has been able to put the club Burns, once an extreme extrovert, is now, like Clough himself, adopting a more reserved, professional profile. He has a good job of taking up the slack of having plunged the gaps at the back of the Forest defence.

As for Shilton, he had very little to do in Saturday's game. I remember a single scrum worthy of the description Villa. Still, he had to extend his defensive range to cover the full back, which was a little awkward, with a high cross and was fouled in the process, again when he cut out a dangerous cross from Little-Villa's number 10.

Without Gray (injured), a pretty efficient in defence,

ple-
the
eter
pal-
for
ber-
Mr
der
etly
and
of

ttle
not
fort
own
im-
eat
ber,
and
ous
best

illa,
were

in the afternoon; six four-ball matches of the second day and the first six repeated on the third. There gives a total of 30 matches; the goodies would have the chance to play five times, the baddies would at least get one match. The first would have more to watch, and the proportion of four-ball matches, which always make it less of a contest, would be reduced.

I suggest strongly either that his decision to play Faldio and Oosterhuis last had anything to do with television considerations, and I accept that as the best reason, or that the best true it would be outrageous.

Doors are beginning to open for 20

at Wentworth. Those who have the unenviable task of completing the 15-man line-up for the world championship tournament in three weeks might well consider what

Results

Singles

M. Clark	lost to L. Wadkins,	2 and 3
N. Crive	lost to L. Garbano,	2 and 3
P. Dawson	beat J. Garmy,	3 and 1
J. Garmy	beat J. Wadkins,	3 and 1
T. Higgins	lost to D. White,	4 and 1
D. White	beat D. White,	4 and 1
E. Barcy	lost to H. Groves,	1 and 1
J. James	lost to J. Higgins,	2 and 1
M. Calko	beat T. Wadkins,	2 and 1
J. Higgins	beat J. Higgins,	3 and 1
In consolation round, Groves beat Higgins and Higgins beat Groves.		
Match results: Garbano and Wadkins 3 and 1, United States-52.		

year old

to a centre from Witte and cleverly outwitted the Villa goal-keepers. He was apparently not in the business of scoring goals—plenty of bus-

Chelsea's 90 sec claim to the best

Britain has a new hero and would do well to treat him with the same respect as the professional Nicholas Faldo, with a good deal of help in the early stages from Peter Dinklage, who has a fine and accurate shot, but is as Nicklaus and Watson who have mopped up more dollars than any other players in the world this season. Between them he and his partner won more than half the points scored by a team of 12 against the States.

Success has come rapidly to Faldo. In April last year he took the title of the British Open with the English and youths championships in 1975, to play in the Crumlin Park Trophy for another year. He has since then turned professional. There was not much time after his appearance in the States when he was this year he lies second in the order of merit and doors are beginning to open for him.

He is a quiet, unassuming man, to him - and over-expose his achievements. It is that, sitting aside last week which was special, his achievements are slender. He has won a Scholastic career-tour title, and a British Open, but he comes as close to winning another leading event as is possible without winning it, when he finished third in the Madrid Open and has been often enough in the top 10 to make him second in the British Open.

He is slowly getting used to crowds and calmly faced the biggest of his life when he was asked to be the first to be named by an individual shot of "good old Nick", coming probably from a club he has never visited before, from his own club, Welwyn Garden City. That is hardly enough to launch himself into American golf.

It is good news that he is well aware of that. "My ambition all

There was an endless succession of medal rounds and, for him, no medal rounds practice, something he has never done before. "I don't know why it was not a homesickness that brought him back after three years," says the 27-year-old professional golfer. "He tells me Kuhn in this week's Golf International, "it's a challenge in the way it fights your way through life."

Another good influence on Faldos' career at the moment is his wife, Olga. "The differences are in their team, all appearance and colouring on the golf course," says Faldos. "In their relationship, but the old boy from Dulwich certainly fathered the old boy from the comprehension of the world. The old boy must have become something of a legend, for when Robert Green, the 1976 Olympic champion, came down to breakfast in the hotel he which both teams were staying he found the two sitting together

Chelsea's 90 sec claim to a place with the best

By Tom Germain

Chelsea will be more ready to prove that they are not more interested in the division now that they have successfully tilted an opponent's goal, and Manchester United will be pleased if one has to nominate a possible falter on the evidence of Saturday's match at Old Trafford it will certainly be the winning goal, the only goal and suggesting in their cool, well-balanced style, that they might be asked to blossom.

Manchester United was a case of "after the Mayor's Show"—literally, in the sense that the kick-off was put back half an hour after the Mayor's Show, the first Lord Mayor's procession, metaphorically in that United were often surprisingly tardy after that initial creditable achievement of holding St. Etienne in midweek.

There was a spell midway

Chelsea had immense uplift from a goal within seconds, as Greenhoff seemed duck beneath a cross from St. Etienne, and the ball fell to Stephen Garter nipped between them, however, and simply incline his head to score. He had a chance to make it a rout, Chelsea often try again, and Garner had United a latter every time a higher goal, but he was not a parlor tactics in that age if the grapevine is not as carry the message that a 1-0 lead is not enough, and they will be too complacent to a groin injury which departs them of Buchanary in the second half, and the manager how his absence has impoverished them in the past.

Not that Buchan's departure was a great disfigurement, Chelsea knew better how to find the ball and how to find other. Britton and Swain were great, but they were

resent England in the World Cup in Manila next December. Even as he told of plans to play in the Brazilian and perhaps the Argentine Open, **Richie Beaud** came up, representing no doubt Kerry Packer, to ask whether Faldo had thought of playing in the Australian Open.

Now is the moment when a wise manager—he is in Mark McCormack's stable—would take stock and make sure that Faldo does not overhear the new engine, to stir the metaphors a little. The press also have a responsibility in this matter. In the general dearth of heroic material in Britain at the moment it would be

ments that above all, earning more. It would be no good going to the United States and turning out of money after 12 weeks." His present aim is to try to earn his card there at the end of next season, if his performance here warrants it. That is balanced thinking for a 29-year-old.

His brief experience of American life may have helped him to this view. He seems to have enjoyed part of the campus scene at University of California at the beginning of last year. He played in their first team and took part in decorative parades, but he was not learning much from it. He has faced not only coaches but with managers. It

ment: "Leave the boy alone. Surely he's old enough to eat his own bread-stuff."

Last week Friday, an only child was given a valuable chance to discuss life in America and to invite people to meet with its partner of the first two days; the man who knew better than to rush into the arms of the Americans and who established himself for three years at the top here before making the first step. There was more than physical similarity between them. I would hesitate to call either a "loner"; but they had both been through the same aloofness, a willing acceptance of work, and a sense of steady purpose which might lead, in time, to their following the same trail.

United were peppering shots whom Manchester had mo

McClure, a looker, but it was not his fault. He lost control from a distance which left Phillips in no great trouble. There was a second, but not a third stage; McClure looked as if he might emerge as champion with the danger of a fall. But he was too, eventually lost his way of breaking down well-ordered opponents, splendidly and easily, back by the Wicks. Hill came nearest to doing so with a fine, sweeping shot from the right, but he was too late to reach up to deflect the ball upwards onto the bar.

Britain to world team title

Wroclaw, Sept. 18.—Britain won the world team speedway championship today, defeating Czechoslovakia and Sweden, on the Polish Wroclaw team's track. The four teams had qualified for the final after a world-wide elimination.

Britain collected 37 points, Poland 26, Czechoslovakia 29 and Sweden 25. Peter Collins, of Britain, and

fast and excit

By Sidney Friskin

West Germany. 4. Netherlands 3.

West Germany's superb striking power won them the European Cup trophy on Monday at Folkestone yesterday. They made a brilliant recovery to beat the Netherlands in a fast and exciting race after having been goals down at half time. The event was sponsored by Sun Life Assurance.

England's chance of finishing third in the tournament evaporated earlier in the day when they lost to Spain. The result was unexpected but the Spaniards looked a better side than the one that lost 3-1 to England in a practice match.

About 10 minutes before half time, the Spaniards began to look

.....

[illegible]

N. G. Gammeter 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853

[illegible]

Stockport	7	1	1	23	7	11	4
Doncaster	6	6	0	23	6	4	4
Huddersfield	6	0	0	23	6	2	2

[illegible]

From the start, it was Lopez who made all the running. He showed better style, scoring with just the waddy. Galinder's defences and landed regularly on his face. Lopez managed to keep away from hitting and Galinder's powerful punches.

The champion, who won his title in November, 1974, could not manage to get the right distance between himself and the elusive Mexican-American.

Galinder rallied by the tenth round, kept the 11th and 12th rounds close, but he was completely outboxed in the 13th and 14th. He was outboxed a series of wild punches

seconds to go. Jennings scored for the Netherlands from open play to end a great match.

Olympic team

By Joyce Whitehead

The Women's Hockey Board, with representatives from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, discussed in Dublin last week the formation of a Great Britain team and the method of qualification.

RESULTS: GROUP 1: Scotland 2, Wales 1; England 0, Northern Ireland 0.

GROUP 2: Portugal 1, Ireland 0.

Place play-off: Scotland 0, Ireland 0.

Group 3: Portugal 1, Spain 0.

Place: England 0, Spain 1.

discussed

team from Great Britain and four separate ones from the four countries. This poses obvious problems because the countries would not establish an acceptable record. It is planned to set up Great Britain women's Olympic hockey committee with one E

72. 31. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.
73. 28. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.
74. 25. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.
75. 22. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.
76. 19. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.
77. 16. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.
78. 13. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.
79. 10. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.
80. 7. 0. Milan 2; Genoa 2; Naples 1; Juventus 1.

2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000

Calder kept up his tactic until the final bell, showing little or no style but holding the initiative and forcing his opponent's earlier hopes of winning the title.

In other bouts, Italy's Aldo Moro, who defeated Buster Johnson of Britain soon for the vacant European light heavyweight title, beat the American, Albert Jones, on points.—Rearer.

It is the policy of the Olympic committee to accept only six

representative from each of the six countries as well as the captain. She will be selected from applications sent in by November.

Last Friday and Saturday (fourth international) under tournament took place in Dunfermline and England recorded a win, Scotland in these tournament. Ireland were second, Scotland the third and Wales fourth.

RESULTS: England 7, Wales 0; Scotland 1, England 1; England 2, Wales 0; Ireland 3, Wales 0; England 2, Wales 1; Ireland 1, Scotland 1.

Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Secretary/Admin Assistant

From £3,250 p.a. a.a.e.

Reuters, the world news organisation, requires a Secretary/Admin Assistant to work with a small team providing the Company with its long-range planning service.

The successful applicant will provide the full range of secretarial duties to the Financial Manager (Corporate Financial Development) and his team and will have the opportunity to broaden his/her experience in both computerised and financial systems. The work is varied and will provide scope for a person willing to accept responsibility and work on their own initiative. Good shorthand and typing together with good organisational ability are essential.

For further details please telephone Jacquie Gilon on 01-353 6060, ext. 316.

SECRETARY/P.A. to Managing Director

Dynamic Young Managing Director of International Shipping Company, with new office in London, seeks highly competent, efficient Secretary/P.A. with experience of work in a shipping company. Must have fast impeccable skills (120 WPM) and education to A-level. Preferred age 24-28. Hours from 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. and an opportunity for overtime working by a few hours on Saturday. The salary is circa £4,000 p.a. plus £2.10 per week lunch/vouchers, 3 weeks' holiday per annum and other benefits.

Telephone Roy Kinchin 407 1511

Senior Secretary/P.A.

required by Partner in International firm of Architects/Planners. Work involves all aspects of the administration of the practice and particularly personnel. Must have first class shorthand/typing skills and be able to work on own initiative. Salary £3,600 + L.V.s. 4 weeks holiday. Please write to or telephone the Secretary

SHANKLAND COX PARTNERSHIP
16, Bedford Sq. W.C.1
01-323 3288

CHALLENGE: FLAIR

and a flair for people are two of the requirements for the successful candidate for the position of Secretary/P.A. to the Managing Director of a leading international advertising agency. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the management of the staff, the handling of the client's correspondence, and the preparation of reports and documents. The successful candidate will be a dynamic, energetic, and highly motivated individual with a proven track record in a similar position. The salary is £4,000 p.a. plus benefits.

BUREAU CLASSICAE
REGENCY STREET

C.V.P. DESIGN LTD.

Leading Interior Decorators

MANAGER/ESS

with retail experience for

exclusive shops in Mayfair. Hours 9.30-5.30

Monday-Friday. Please write to

the Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

P.A. IN FILMS

Step into the shoes of a

P.A. to a leading film producer

and enjoy the excitement of the

film industry. The successful

candidate will be a dynamic,

energetic, and highly motivated

individual with a proven track

record in a similar position. The

salary is £4,000 p.a. plus

benefits. Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

SO LONG SHORTHAND

This unique legal book

has an action packed story

which is both entertaining and

educational. It is the only book

of its kind and is a must for

any shorthand typist. The

book is available for £2.95

plus postage. Please write to

the Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

HOLBORN

Dynamic Vice-President of

a leading international

advertising agency. You will

be responsible for the day-to-

day running of the office, in-

cluding the management of the

LA CREME DE LA CREME

REUTERS

£3,600-£4,000

Reuters, the world news organisation supplying information services to the media and business communities throughout the world, requires a Secretary to work at senior company level for the Business Manager. Applicants aged 25 to 35 should have first class secretarial skills and previous experience at this level.

The hours of work are 10 am to 8 pm, 4 weeks' holiday a year. Subsidised staff restaurant, Season ticket loan after 1 year's service.

For further details please contact Jacquie Gilon on 01-353 6060 ext. 316.

Secretary to Chairman

Birmingham £3,400 p.a. (min.)

This exceptional and responsible position must be amongst the most rewarding on any basis. The successful candidate will be a dynamic, energetic, and highly motivated individual with a proven track record in a similar position. The salary is £3,400 p.a. (min.) plus benefits.

If you have had previous experience of work in a similar position, please write to the Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd., S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

MORRIS HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET,

BIRMINGHAM, B2 4JG

OVERTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

SECRETARY

TO

Chairman/Managing Director

An excellent opportunity exists for an experienced Secretary (probably aged 25/30) to work for Chairman/Managing Director of a leading international company in leisure entertainment field. This is an extremely interesting and rewarding position for a dedicated person who enjoys involvement at top level. Attractive salary and pleasant working conditions. Please write giving full particulars

to: Personnel Director,
68 Pall Mall, London SW1.
or phone 839 8010 (ext. 15)

BILINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A.

£4,500 NEG

For the Chairman of a

leading international

advertising agency. You will

be responsible for the day-to-

day running of the office, in-

cluding the management of the

staff, the handling of the

client's correspondence, and

the preparation of reports and

documents. The successful

candidate will be a dynamic,

energetic, and highly moti-

vated individual with a

proven track record in a

similar position. The

salary is £4,500 p.a. plus

benefits. Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

BUREAU CLASSICAE

REGENCY STREET

C.V.P. DESIGN LTD.

Leading Interior Decorators

MANAGER/ESS

with retail experience for

exclusive shops in Mayfair. Hours 9.30-5.30

Monday-Friday. Please write to

the Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

P.A. IN FILMS

Step into the shoes of a

P.A. to a leading film producer

and enjoy the excitement of the

film industry. The successful

candidate will be a dynamic,

energetic, and highly moti-

vated individual with a

proven track record in a

similar position. The

salary is £4,000 p.a. plus

benefits. Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

SO LONG SHORTHAND

This unique legal book

DIRECTOR OF GREEK SHIPPING COMPANY IN LONDON SEKS

P.A./SECRETARY

with shorthand/typing

experience and able to

work on own initiative.

Pleasant modern office

near Bank station. Salary

negotiable.

Telephone 628 6641

STEPPING STONES

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT W.1.

£3,600

An interesting and involving

position for a mature

secretary (25+) working with

marketing executives. The

successful candidate will be a

dynamic, energetic, and

highly motivated individual

with a proven track record

in a similar position. The

salary is £3,600 p.a. plus

benefits. Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

TOP FLIGHT P.A.

£3,500+

General manager needs a

secretary to take over much

of his liaison and admin.

work. Good secretarial skills

are required along with

diplomacy and a sense of

humour.

SECRETARY P.A.

£3,700

West End advertising Agency

needs a Secretary/P.A. to

assist in the day-to-day

running of the office. The

successful candidate will be a

dynamic, energetic, and

highly motivated individual

with a proven track record

in a similar position. The

salary is £3,700 p.a. plus

benefits. Please write to the

PART-TIME VACANCIES

ANTIQUES

Sales person with typing

experience for an

antiques shop. 3 days per

week. 10.30-1.30. Tel. 352 3522

628 p.w.

Tel. 352 3522

Tempting Times

ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT?

We are looking for a

person with an artistic

temperament to work

for a leading international

advertising agency. You

will be responsible for the

day-to-day running of the

office, including the

management of the staff,

the handling of the

client's correspondence,

and the preparation of

reports and documents.

The successful candidate

will be a dynamic, ener-

getic, and highly moti-

vated individual with a

proven track record in a

similar position. The

salary is £3,500 p.a. plus

benefits. Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

NORMA SKEMP

PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD

14 Broadway, S.W.1. Opp. St.

James's Park Underground

Station. Tel. 01-499 3907

PERMANENT TEMPS

We have several long term

secretaries with top skills

and experience. Please

write to the Secretary,

15 Wilton Rd., S.W.1.

Tel. 01-222 2421.

TEMPORARY IS A MISLEADING WORD...

As there is no shortage of

work, it is a pity that so

many people are misled by

the word 'temporary'. In

fact, many of the people

who are employed on a

temporary basis are

employed for a long

period. The successful

candidate will be a

dynamic, energetic, and

highly motivated individual

with a proven track record

in a similar position. The

salary is £3,500 p.a. plus

benefits. Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY

We have a number of

secretaries available for

immediate employment.

Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

CRONE CORRIK

3-6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA

01-606 1611

EXECUTIVE LEVEL ADMIN

£3,800

In this position P.A. capacity

there is a real scope for

the successful candidate to

NON-SECRETARIAL

Research Assistant

£4,000

Graduate required by

Executive Search Company in

W.1. to research with

personnel, contact clients,

do secretarial and

general office work. Very

interesting and varied work.

Call Judy Blythe on

01-499 3712

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS

Recruitment Consultants

21 Berkeley St. W.1.

RECEPTIONIST/ADMIN

£3,000

Most End International

Recruitment Consultants

No. 10, New Bond St. W.1.

01-629 0092; 01-493 3907

RECEPTIONIST/ADMIN

TOP £ £

Your ability to deal with

clients is a key factor in

the success of a business.

We are looking for a

person with a proven

track record in a similar

position. The successful

candidate will be a

dynamic, energetic, and

highly motivated individual

with a proven track record

in a similar position. The

salary is £3,000 p.a. plus

benefits. Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

LIBRARIAN

£3,500

Would you like to be

responsible for a small

modern library? We are

looking for a person with

a proven track record in

a similar position. The

successful candidate will

be a dynamic, energetic,

and highly motivated

individual with a proven

track record in a similar

position. The salary is

£3,500 p.a. plus benefits.

Please write to the

Secretary, 15 Wilton Rd.,

S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 2421.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY

requires a P.A. and Head

of Reception Office

responsible for the

day-to-day running of the

office, including the

management of the staff,

the handling of the

client's correspondence,

and the preparation of

One view you'll never get through the windscreen of a Triumph Dolomite.

Every new Triumph Dolomite is equipped with a laminated windscreen, not as an extra, but included as a standard fitting.

to regard laminated windscreens as a gimmicky 'extra'—they certainly don't fit them as standard, even though they are now compulsory in several countries including Sweden, Italy and the United States.

And if it sounds as though we're making rather a fuss over a few details,

But they don't seem to fit adjustable head restraints either, or seat-belt warning lights.

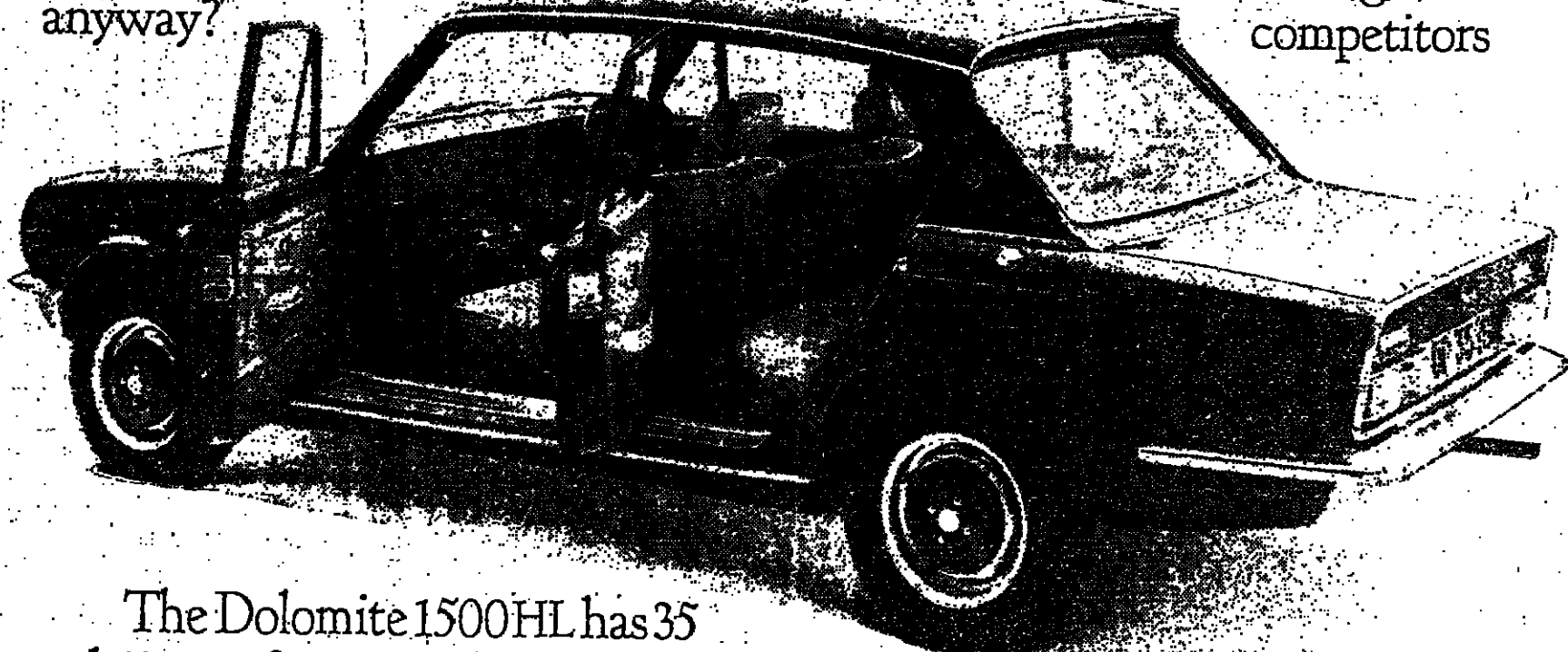
Yet you'll find both these items fitted as standard on the Triumph Dolomite. But should these things be considered as 'extras' anyway?

consider the importance of this: if just a couple of those many 'extras' make for safer and more relaxed motoring, and our competitors

The main advantage of a laminated screen is that, unlike the usual toughened glass windscreens, it doesn't craze over when it's struck by a chip of gravel or a pebble at high speed.

All that happens is that a tiny, localised crack or chip appears on the outer surface of the windscreen.

If the chip is tucked away in a corner, you may not even have to



The Dolomite 1500 HL has 35 such 'extras' for instance, but we fit them as standard because it seems to us that a Triumph wouldn't be complete without them.

don't take the trouble to provide them, the least we can do is to take the trouble to bring them to your attention.

FASTEN BELTS

SEAT BELT WARNING LIGHT: MOST CARS DON'T EVEN OFFER IT AS AN EXTRA.

replace the windscreen immediately, which could save you a lot of problems if you're on a long journey.

Many of our competitors seem



Dolomite. A triumph of British engineering. **Triumph**

From Leyland Cars. With Supercover.

TRIUMPH DOLOMITE PRICES RANGE FROM £2772.90 FOR THE DOLOMITE 1000 TO £4645.95 FOR THE DOLOMITE SPRINT. PRICES INCLUDE INERTIA REEL SEAT BELTS, CAR TAX AND VAT, DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA.

Geoffrey Smith

How far would the Tories go to woo the Liberals?

The latest Gallup Poll shows the Conservative lead over Labour declining for the second month in succession and at 4.5 per cent standing at the lowest level for a year.

No doubt this can be attributed to the novel experience of economic good news and the mild attack of euphoria may well wear off in the coming months. It would certainly be rash at this stage to predict that the trend will continue and that the Conservatives' chances are melting away. But these figures do point to the possibility of another hung Parliament with no single party having an overall majority.

This is something that Conservative strategy has taken no account of up to now. Although Mrs Thatcher has been notably cautious about committing herself to specific

policies, the general style of her leadership has been assertive. She offers the promise of a sharp change in direction not simply an exercise in good housekeeping. She wants to put into operation a distinctive philosophy of government and economic management that might be disconcerting at first but beneficial in its ultimate effects.

To compromise too much with other parties might not be consistent with the nature of that appeal. So the Conservatives made no attempt to woo the Liberals before the Lib-Lab pact in May. There have been some efforts to see if an accommodation might be possible with the Ulster Unionists, but these have got nowhere.

It is understandable that a party with this philosophy should not have been worrying about what deals might be required if it is to hold office in a hung Parliament. All its energies are directed to win-

ning a majority, not wondering what it might do with a minority of seats. Some thought has been given to this question by party officials and by one or two senior Conservatives. But the Shadow Cabinet has not discussed it, nor has the party leadership turned its attention to it.

In one sense this is good psychology. If you really want to hit a target it is wiser not to spend too much time considering what will happen if you miss it. But politics is more than a test of will and determination. It also imposes a trial of judgement and pressure—and the pressures on Conservative judgement could suddenly become very intense if they find themselves as the largest single party, or even just a few seats behind Labour, in a Parliament where there is no overall majority.

Should they seek office at all without such a majority? If so, should they think in terms of a formal coalition or a

parliamentary understanding? With whom might they contemplate a deal? How far dare they go in offering concessions?

If these questions do arise they will present more delicate dilemmas for the Conservatives than for Labour because of the experience of the Lib-Lab pact. Mr Emlyn Hooson, the Liberal MP for Montgomeryshire, said a week ago that if the result of the next general election was a very even balance of the parties the Liberals would be quite prepared to give equal consideration to an agreed programme with the Conservatives as with the Labour Party. But would that really be so?

It is not just that Mr Steel has declared his distaste for the Tories under Mrs Thatcher. There is a principled aversion of Liberal strategy that they can at least hope to further by cooperating with Labour: the splitting of the Labour Party and the long-expected realignment of the

left. Whether that would ever happen does not affect this calculation. Liberals can tell themselves that the closer they get to the Labour leadership the less the left will like it and the greater the tensions will be within that party.

What could the Conservatives offer them so compare with that? Only electoral reform. If the Conservatives find themselves competing for Liberal favour after the next election that is the only way they could outbid Labour. Would it be worth it?

Mrs Thatcher remains adamantly opposed to proportional representation, partly because she believes it would so much reduce the chances of strong government. Would that objection have the same strength if she believed the system had failed to produce a hung party?

If the next election is inconclusive, however, it is more likely that the balance will be held by the Scottish Nationalists than by the Liberals. That

might present less difficulty for the Conservatives than many people would now suppose. The prevailing Conservative attitude to devolution is based on the assumption that the Scottish Nationalist threat is exaggerated. If that assumption is disproved—and for the SNP to hold the balance of power would be almost certainly have to win quite a few more seats—the Conservatives would need to make an embarrassing reappraisal of their Scottish policy anyway.

There has been nothing that could reasonably be seen as a Conservative overture to the SNP, but there have been some attempts in passing to find out if the nationalists would support Labour rather than the Tories on electoral grounds. The answer is that the SNP would extract the best deal that it could from either.

Assuming that the SNP has a majority neither of seats nor of votes in Scotland at the

next election, this would mean bargaining over the creation of an assembly if there is no devolution Bill on the statute book by then. If such legislation has been passed, then the bargaining would concentrate on further powers for an assembly, especially further financial powers.

I suspect that the critical point would be whether the assembly would be given a chunk of the oil revenue and that, unlikely though it may now seem, a Conservative victory led by the appointment of office might go further than was wise towards giving an assembly the economic substance of independence.

The conventional answer to that such questions can be asked is that the pressure of events, and that events may not move in that direction anyway. The statistical chances against a hung Parliament must be quite high. But this line of reasoning is surely too complacent.

Mr Thorpe is given to reminding those whom it may concern that when the occasion arises time is very short. That reflection is no doubt prompted by his own experience in March 1974. But it is always likely to be true.

The political atmosphere is heated, the temptations are great, there are opportunities that may seem likely to slip away if they are not grabbed quickly, and there may also be possibilities that may not be discovered until it is too late. The points at issue are not simply bargaining counters between the parties. They are likely to be constitutional questions of some consequence.

They deserve careful consideration and serious reflection. As the Conservatives spend the coming session awaiting their chance, they should devote some thought to how far it would be reasonable for them to go if they do have to bargain for office after the next election.

Lord Chalfont

Raymond Fletcher

Korea: the risks in changing the power game rules

It lies beside a small stream in Korea at the foot of a wooded hill under the soft autumn rain—a pleasant little place of grey stone and green grass with a single rose tree and an inscription carved into the rock of the hillside. It honours the dead of the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Royal Artillery who in April 1951, fought for four days against impossible odds to defend the city of Seoul. The memorial is tended by children from a Korean school and permanently guarded by a Korean soldier. It is one of those sad monuments to a central paradox of the human condition—the squashed futility of war and the sublime courage and self-sacrifice of those who are from time to time caught up in it.

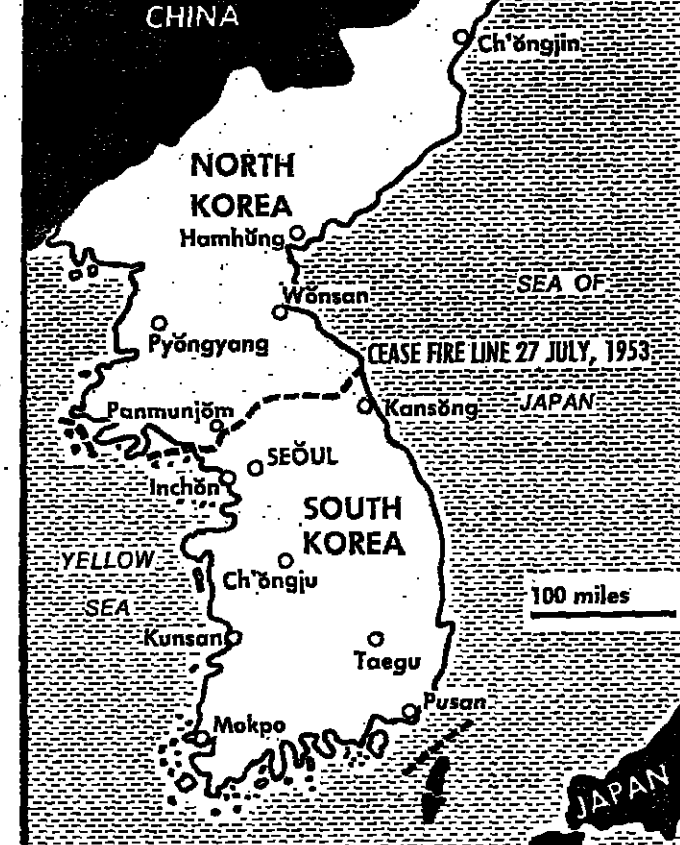
You can see remote little gardens of this kind in the Keren hills of Eritrea, at the village near Rorke's Drift in Zululand, at the bridge across the River Kwai in Thailand, and in a hundred other places across the world; but this one in the Korean hills has a special significance. The people of this beautiful country have not wasted the legacy left to them by their defenders. In the 25 years since the end of the war, and more dramatically in the last ten, they have wrought what is fashionable to call an economic miracle; except that what has been achieved in Korea owes nothing to the supernatural.

The Confucian ethic teaches that work is not a hardship or a burden, but rather a privileged opportunity to serve community and family. Koreans work with the obsessive concentration of an alcoholic drinker, and this formidable diligence is given shape and direction by a leadership which allows no ideological irrelevances to stand in the way of the national purpose. The President of Korea, Park Chung Hee, is the working chief executive of a single financial and commercial conglomerate enterprise; a centrally planned economy in which private enterprise is given the task of implementing the plan

and is generously rewarded for doing so. The fulfilment of the plan is the sole national corporate objective.

The result is a country in which the gross national product went up by more than 15 per cent last year. In 1976 there was an inflation rate of 12 per cent and a rise in minimum wages of 25 per cent—an improvement in real living standards unequalled anywhere in the world. There are more than 80 universities for a population of 36,000,000, and a literacy rate of over 90 per cent. Exports are approaching the mark of \$4,000 million a year and the annual income per head of the population will soon reach a thousand dollars—a phenomenal achievement for a country which was in ruins 20 years ago and which is still officially classed as a "less developed country". It is customary for western observers to comment that this has not been achieved without some cost. Certainly President Park's style of government, like that of Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore, is frankly authoritarian; and some of its more abrasive manifestations are likely to offend the susceptibilities of those accustomed to breathe the pure air of western liberal democracy. But the Koreans themselves are more prepared than they are prepared to get by for a while without what they regard as the desirable luxuries of freedom of speech and assembly as long as they are assured of the more immediate necessities of freedom from hunger and disease.

A disciplined, obedient and industrious nation is seen by the Korean leadership not only as an essential element in its economic calculations, but also in the context of its military security. Across the DMZ (the demilitarized zone) the working along the border formalized by the armistice agreement of 1953) the armed forces of communist North Korea pose a constant threat. They outnumber the forces of the South by two to one in almost every



category of weapon and equipment. They are armed with modern Russian tanks, guns and aircraft—all concealed in underground emplacements and concrete shelters near the border. They have nearly half a million men under arms and a force of 17,000,000 permanently under arms and nearly 2,000 tanks, many only 30 miles from Seoul. Their MIG fighter-bombers could be over the capital of the South in three minutes. It will of course at once be claimed by some egregious

armed forces of the South together with the American troops of the United Nations Command. Now, that balance is threatened by President Carter's decision to withdraw the American combat ground forces by 1982. It is difficult to criticize the President for honouring an election promise; it is, however, permissible to wonder upon what conceivable strategic consideration he could ever have made such a promise in the first place.

It is, of course, pointed out that the American air force in the area will remain; and that it will even be strengthened; and that the possibility of a Soviet official quarters that it will remain its "theatre nuclear capability". Furthermore we are told that over the five-year period of the withdrawal, Korea troops will be trained under the supervision of American weapons to take the place of the departing United States forces. None of this, however, reassures the Koreans. Their arguments, which carry considerable conviction, are that the classical sign of commitment to a military alliance is the commitment of troops on the ground; that the absence of those troops severely weakens the credibility of the nuclear deterrent; and that the communist superpower are more likely to support North Korea in a military adventure if they calculate that the possibility of automatic American involvement has been reduced.

Whatever the validity of these arguments (and there is no reason why they should carry less weight in Korea than in western Europe) it is beyond doubt that President Carter's decision has had a profound psychological effect throughout North-East Asia. It has led to the defence of Japan and ultimately to Pacific security as a whole. The Asian countries are now contemplating American foreign policy with alarm and perplexity. Apart from the uncertainties engendered by the attitude of the United States Government in

Southern Africa, the Middle East and Panama, they are no longer in any doubt that the Americans will abandon Taiwan—probably by the end of the year. They have withdrawn the 2nd United States Division from Korea. They certainly regard it as no accident that Madame Chiang Kai-shek has just returned from a visit to Moscow.

The possibility of all this is incalculable. Japan will almost certainly need to reassess its own military policies—and the implications of this scarcely need elaboration. Furthermore, there is already much talk in Seoul of the possibility that Korea may have to manufacture its own nuclear weapon to compensate for the loss of American credibility. Faced with the possibility of military aggression politicians become suspicious of expanding kind of work I extracted from a member of the intelligentsia.

His was not the best essay in the book. That, as usual, was written by Mr Mervyn Jones, then as now the most formidable polemicist in the ranks of the British socialist. But Mr Johnson's was distinctive in that it combined a sense of outrage with that much rarer and more valuable quality, a sense of history.

The latter has produced two major works. *The Offshore Islanders* and a biography of Elizabeth I, the first of which had such a profound effect on my feelings about Britain and the British that, even now, I am reluctant to take arms against its anchor.

Until I read Mr Johnson's historical works, I was with the British Labour Party but never really of it. After reading him an inner glacial shift took place, began to bring to wit had once merely joined, though I can still, when irritated, use the term "Labourite" as an expression of contempt.

Many, if not most, of the gut reactions of my political leagues remain quite incomprehensible to me. I do not froth at the mouth when "mean tests" are mentioned. The Divine Rights that my fellow-countrymen deny to their rulers are never going to be extended, by my vote, to shop stewards. And my object in political life is to abolish the working class, not to hail its coming triumph with masochistic enthusiasm.

I can quite understand, therefore, why Mr Johnson's sense of outrage should have driven him out of the party whose proclaimed intentions he was vigorously advocating long after I had openly repudiated so many of them.

He now selects 1969 as the year when things started to go wrong. It was in the same year that *Encounter* published my own essay "Where did it all go wrong?"—which was greeted by the *New Statesman* with a page of abuse by one of the restaurant Robespierres Mr Johnson employed at the time.

Not all members of the Parliamentary Labour Party were, as Mr Johnson contemptuously described us at the time, "donkeys led by lions". Some of us understood that a political problem—bringing trade union power into balance with other forms of the same thing—could be solved only by politicians; and many of us, despite our membership of the House of Commons, do not come into that far from ignoble category.

Mr Johnson must have forgotten his history

In the days when the British intelligentsia marched to and from Aldermaston, I made myself a deal with the "obnoxious" hero of *Look Back in Anger*, and noisily proclaimed that the Day of Liberation was nigh, there was one voice I detected amid the general cacophony of the season, as me to be clear and quite free from the hysterical overtones of most of the rest.

It was that of Mr Paul Johnson. I did not actually meet him for some years, but after reading his contributions to a collection of essays (*Conviction*) I thought that he would get through what was only a prolonged silly season unscathed and eventually deliver a kind of work I extracted from a member of the intelligentsia.

His was not the best essay in the book. That, as usual, was written by Mr Mervyn Jones, then as now the most formidable polemicist in the ranks of the British socialist. But Mr Johnson's was distinctive in that it combined a sense of outrage with that much rarer and more valuable quality, a sense of history.

The latter has produced two major works. *The Offshore Islanders* and a biography of Elizabeth I, the first of which had such a profound effect on my feelings about Britain and the British that, even now, I am reluctant to take arms against its anchor.

Until I read Mr Johnson's historical works, I was with the British Labour Party but never really of it. After reading him an inner glacial shift took place, began to bring to wit had once merely joined, though I can still, when irritated, use the term "Labourite" as an expression of contempt.

Many, if not most, of the gut reactions of my political leagues remain quite incomprehensible to me. I do not froth at the mouth when "mean tests" are mentioned. The Divine Rights that my fellow-countrymen deny to their rulers are never going to be extended, by my vote, to shop stewards. And my object in political life is to abolish the working class, not to hail its coming triumph with masochistic enthusiasm.

I can quite understand, therefore, why Mr Johnson's sense of outrage should have driven him out of the party whose proclaimed intentions he was vigorously advocating long after I had openly repudiated so many of them.

He now selects 1969 as the year when things started to go wrong. It was in the same year that *Encounter* published my own essay "Where did it all go wrong?"—which was greeted by the *New Statesman* with a page of abuse by one of the restaurant Robespierres Mr Johnson employed at the time.

Not all members of the Parliamentary Labour Party were, as Mr Johnson contemptuously described us at the time, "donkeys led by lions". Some of us understood that a political problem—bringing trade union power into balance with other forms of the same thing—could be solved only by politicians; and many of us, despite our membership of the House of Commons, do not come into that far from ignoble category.

Like the writers and theorists who made the *New Statesman* what it was, I hope I want it to be. I am not, however, confronted with a supposedly irresistible force is to place ourselves in front of it as immovable objects. All dramatically satisfying no doubt, but hardly to be compared with the effectiveness with the Callaghan method of riding herd on the force and guiding it in such a direction that its irresistibility dissolves as it moves.

Nobody understands better than Paul Johnson, the historian, that those who make history are not the people who they are often taken to be. The vividly described in *The Offshore Islanders* who debated with their generals in Putney Church were concerned with severely practical matters. King, what would happen to those who had served under him as mercenaries, traitors, citizens, or what? And, if they did find a different (and wholly new) status, how could they be protected if they put pressure on the people in the power they protected it?

These were the matters at hand at Putney. In dealing with these, however, men hardly noticed by historians for centuries invented democracy. They also, both in word and deed, brought into the world that concept of expanding freedom which was (and, despite surface appearances, still is) the essence of modern social democracy.

Molecular changes are taking place in the Labour movement, and not simply changes which Mr Johnson's clock cannot be expected to register. The changes which Mr Johnson's clock cannot be expected to register are the changes which Mr Johnson's clock cannot be expected to register. The changes which Mr Johnson's clock cannot be expected to register are the changes which Mr Johnson's clock cannot be expected to register.

My wife, who has served my constituents as a general practitioner for two decades, was moved to the point of breaking down at this revelation of the real, generous face of the Labour movement. So was I. Owing to illness, and a change of address, I have not been able to renew my membership since I joined. It turned out, therefore, that on the day Mr Johnson left the Labour Party I re-joined it. The author is Labour MP for the Ilkeston.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977. The time is ripe for a new development. It is a time when the economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977. The time is ripe for a new development. It is a time when the economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977. The time is ripe for a new development. It is a time when the economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable. The economic situation is far from stable.

The myth and the awful truth of the Guernica bombing

To a world which has witnessed the slaughter engendered by Hitler and Stalin, to say nothing of the Korean and Vietnam wars, the Spanish Civil War might well seem small beer. After Dresden and Hiroshima, the destruction of Guernica could appear to be no more than a second-rate piece of theatre. Yet for all that, the bombing of the sleepy Basque market town on April 26, 1937, has probably provoked more savage polemic than any single act of war since. This is partly because it was the first time that aerial bombardment wiped out an undefended civilian target. With the aid of Picasso's searing painting, Guernica is now remembered as the place where new and horrific modern warfare came of age.

It has been claimed increasingly of late that, but for Picasso, Guernica would have been forgotten as a regrettable but unavoidable act of war. That this is to miss much of the real drama of Guernica is a point made by a recent work based on the most thorough-going investigative scholarship. *Guernica Guernica*, just published by the University of

California Press, is the third book on the Spanish war by Herbert R. Ludwig, a retired American broadcaster and historian, who lives in a secluded French chateau near Poiriers. Dr Southworth's painstaking and gripping study of the myth of Guernica and the web of lies that was constructed around it shows that the survival of the controversy owes as much to the work of a Times correspondent as to Picasso.

The special envoy of *The Times* with the Republican forces in Bilbao during the spring of 1937 was George Lowther Steer. Born in South Africa in 1909, a scholar of Winchester and New College, Steer worked for the *Yorkshire Post* before joining *The Times* to cover the Italo-Ethiopian war. His descriptions of Italian atrocities made his reputation as an intrepid war correspondent and ensured that he would be expelled by the victorious forces of the Duce. He was then sent to Spain. His work there led to his writing *The Tree of Guernica*, a classic of Spanish Civil War historiography, and to his becoming something of a Basque hero

exiled Basques published the book in translation in Buenos Aires in 1963.

Steer was in Bilbao on the night of April 26 when the news came that Guernica was burning. With Noel Monks of the *Daily Express*, Christopher Holmes of Reuters and Mathieu Cormann of the *Parisien Ce Soir*, Steer drove to Guernica. Arriving at 11 pm, he stayed until the early hours of the morning of the 27th interviewing survivors. His dispatch, which appeared on April 28 in *The Times* and the *New York Times*, was a masterpiece of understatement and unemotional tone, was, in the opinion of Dr Southworth, probably the most important report filed by a newspaper during the Civil War.

It opened with this paragraph: "Guernica, the most ancient town of the Basques and the centre of their cultural tradition, was completely destroyed by the bombing of the town on April 26, 1937. The bombing of this open town far behind the lines occupied by the Basque army and its headquarters, during which a powerful fleet of aeroplanes consisting of German bombers, Italian fighters and Heinkel bombers, did not cease unleashing on the town bombs weighing from 1,000 lb downwards and, it is calculated,

more than 3,000 two-pounder incendiary projectiles.

Going on to describe the destruction wrought and the plight of the refugees, Steer offered a conclusion that was the object of the bombardment was seemingly the demoralization of the civil population and the destruction of the cradle of the Basque race.

That was not an unreasonable suggestion. With the triumphal progress of the forces held up by the resistance under siege of Madrid, the Francoist forces had turned back to the north. At the end of March, General Mola opened his northern war effort with the widely publicized threat, "If the submission is not immediate, we will raise all Vizcaya to the ground". The Condor Legion attack on Guernica was warning of what would happen if Bilbao did not surrender quickly.

Nevertheless, the Nationalists immediately denied that Guernica had happened. The head of the Francoist foreign press bureau, Luis Bolin, spread the view that Guernica

had been dynamited by Basque saboteurs. An unpleasant individual, who regularly threatened to shoot journalists who did not print stories which suited Nationalist propaganda, Dr Southworth also examines the views were rapidly taken up by a number of English friends of the Francoist cause, Douglas Jerrold, Arnold Lunn and Robert Scenour. The most consistent feature of these writings was the denigration of George Steer's personal and professional integrity. Accusations that he had lied about Guernica continued to be made until the 1970s, despite the fact that a Times had published Steer's dispatch in the period of the Condor Legion had bombed the town, the Nationalist high command be exonerated of responsibility. The exercise was largely soporific since the Germans were in Spain at Franco's request, but Dr Southworth proves by dint of careful analysis of Francoist sources that the bombing was carried out at the request of the Nationalists in order to destroy Basque morale.

Paul Preston

The author is lecturer in modern history at Queen Mary College, University of London.

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

The reputation of Texas is of a masculine state. From frontier days, there are few records to indicate that the wide open spaces were roamed by anything but men. There were cowboys, but not many girls. And today, the oil industry on which the state's economy is based is overwhelmingly male-dominated. I cannot think of a female oil tycoon (though I should be glad to hear from one).

It therefore seems out of character when, nearly three years ago, Houston, the state's largest city, created the unique post of women's advocate, to press for the rights of her sex. It was more in character when, six months ago, it voted to abolish it. But the advocate, Dr Nilda van Hightower, proved as adept at fighting for her own rights as for those of other women and, after a small session which preoccupied the

city for several weeks, she held on to her job.

She is a small, fair-haired, earnest woman of 39 who hails from Montana and, when I met her, was dressed ready for the fray in a khaki trouser suit, bareheaded style. She works in an office away from City Hall called the Affirmative Action Office—affirmative action being the fashionable phrase for getting desirable things done.

She is Houston's second women's advocate, having been appointed to the job last year, when she was an assistant professor of political science at the University of Houston, specialising in matters relating to women's rights. I asked her whether the image of Texas as a masculine state was accurate.

"Texas is different from the rest of the South," she explained. "You have the image of the Southern Belle, soft and feminine and staying in her place. But in Texas the women are as assertive as the men. They pick up a lot of it from their husbands. They don't roll over and play dead. They're tough. They're a match for the men."

I suggested that the picture she evoked was of constant tension between the sexes, but she did not quite agree. "It is a confrontation," she said, "but not between males and females. There are many males who support the women's rights movement and many females who do not."

Just who is on what side in the struggle became clear during the dispute over Dr Van Hightower's job. The pretext for the move to abolish it was a speech she made at a rally for International Women's Day. She spoke in favour of passage of the equal rights

amendment to the Constitution which still awaits ratification, and in favour of a woman's right to have an abortion.

They seemed unexceptionable remarks for a women's advocate, but they infuriated at least seven Houston citizens. The local council organized weekly "pop-off" sessions at which people can have their say on current topics. At the session following her speech, several people called angrily for her dismissal.

Dr Van Hightower thinks it was a put-up job, probably inspired not by her speech but by three of her earlier actions which were widely publicized. The first was her complaint about a statue of Confucius in the city library which bears the legend: "Men have their respective occupations and women their homes." By keeping it there, she stormed, the city was countenancing sexist

role-assignment. But the statue and the inscription remain.

Then she wrote to the mayor, Mr Fred Hofheinz, suggesting that made supervisors in city government departments should not boast about being male chauvinist pigs. She had received complaints along these lines about more than one supervisor from several female city employees, who declared that working under his supervision was highly disagreeable. No formal action was taken, but she was received no similar representations since.

Finally, she protested to the mayor about a supervisor who had told a woman that she was falling down on the job, probably because she was going through the menopause.

Following the pop-off session at which the protests about her were made, the council first voted to reduce Dr Van High-

tower's salary from \$18,400 a year to one dollar a year. "They were really pleased with that idea," she recalls. "It really made them feel good. They were saying: 'This is what we think of you and the job that you do. This is how we value you.'"

They found, though, that they had no legal right to make such a reduction. What they could do was abolish the job altogether, and that they proceeded to do. She was reassured by Mr Hofheinz, who appointed her to his personal staff at her original salary.

I suppose the council judged that it would be a good political move. It's a very conservative council and it's never had a woman member. They judged it would be popular with their supporters," Dr Van Hightower muses.

"But I think they were surprised at the amount of support for me. For four weeks the pop-off sessions lasted for hours, with people speaking for me and against me, and the rest of the council's business was all tied up. And there was an overnight vigil by 600 of my supporters."

Mr Hofheinz is far more liberal than his council. He has, however, announced that he will not be seeking reelection this year, and Dr Van Hightower fears that his successor will abolish her post. She is therefore trying to achieve as much as she can before her job disappears.

Much of her time is spent dealing with individual cases, but she is campaigning to establish a centre for battered women, and to establish schemes for "displaced home makers" who, after ten, 15 or 20 years of staying at home, find themselves thrust back on the job market because of the death or defection of their former breadwinner.

She continues her campaign to get the city to hire more women in traditionally male jobs. "There is overt racism about working with females," she said. Dr Van Hightower is also a campaigner for women's health care, and for the abolition of the death penalty. She is also a campaigner for the abolition of the death penalty. She is also a campaigner for the abolition of the death penalty.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CALLING IN THE PEOPLE

It was not to be expected that the weapon of the referendum, having once been drawn by Sir Harold Wilson, would remain thereafter in the scabbard. Sir Harold wielded it in order to divert into a harmless channel passions which would otherwise have fractured the Labour Government. Mrs Thatcher now flourishes it on television in order to equip herself with an answer to one of those "what would you do if...?" questions which are already ruffling the electoral plumage of the Conservative party.

What would a Thatcher government do if it got into the sort of dual Mr Heath's government got into with the miners in the spring of 1973-74? A Thatcher government wouldn't, has been the reply hitherto: that sequence of events could not be repeated since Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues have forsworn statutory incomes policies and been mending their fences with the trade union leaders.

Reasonable that reply may be, but not politically adequate. After all, the elections' most recent and vivid recollection of life with the Tories is the three-day week and the backfire election of February 1974. It happened all right then. A mere assurance that it would not happen again is not enough. So Mrs Thatcher has now sketched out a defence in depth. . . . It does not come to that, but if it does, we shall let the People Speak. . . . It is perhaps through the amplifier of a referendum for a referendum of a referendum that it can isolate the ad of riding herd.

It is quite an effective reply. It has a democratic ring. It dresses the people in the robes

SPREAD OF THE CLOSED SHOP

In denying that her party is split over the trade union closed shop, Mrs Thatcher has restated its policy in terms that offer a little more comfort to Sir Keith and a Church where the party's heart than to Mr Severely. Prior and its head. She still omits did a disclaimer that it is impossible to legislate away closed shops when they are an established practice, but she does say she deplores them in principle. But she takes a robust view of the need to provide safeguards for the individual against the power of the closed shop, not by putting pressure on employers not to use their power oppressively, but also by legis-

lating. She did not make clear exactly what form of legislation she had in mind. She spoke of access to the courts where union membership is unreasonably denied. In cases where closed shops seemed to be the surface, considering a means by which an aggrieved individual could seek redress directly from the union, she was concerned, and not simply a matter of the provisions that make it a fair industrial practice. She seemed to make a firm to dismiss an employee who refuses to join a union in a closed shop (except on narrowly defined religious grounds).

Safeguards for the individual against the legitimized closed shop are plainly inadequate at the moment. This is especially obvious in the nationalized industries, where the practice has advanced especially rapidly. It has also caused some of the worst cases of injustice towards

entrepreneurs—there are plenty in the book trade—who could put some modest venture, capital to sound and worth-while employment.

MARK COULSON, Chairman of W. H. Allen, 48 Ludgate Square, W.1. September 14.

Health Service cuts

From the Chairman of The City and East London Area Health Authority (Teaching). Sir, I refer to your Weekend Broadcasting Review (September 10) about Mr Pilger's television programme on cuts in the Health Service. Although the reviewer was quoting Mr Pilger, the impression may be formed that the television report shows on Monday, September 12, was more than a subjective Personal Report.

Health Service has been under the media's spotlight since October last year because of the deprivation which exists in this part of London and there is nothing that this Authority has to hide. The ATV were kind enough to show us a preview of the programme and I stressed then that as far as Hackney was concerned, the cameras had concentrated exclusively on the worst parts of the fabric and the least desirable aspects of the service.

Let any of your readers should think that this is a fair portrayal of conditions in the NHS generally, may I point out that within Hackney Hospital there are some excellent features, e.g. the medical oncology unit pioneered by Professor Hamilton Fairley who was so tragically killed.

The City and East London Area Health Authority (T) wish to emphasize that the shortcomings in Hackney are known to it. In conjunction with the CFC we have explored every facet of the service and its buildings and considerable improvements have been made. The Renort does not explain that since 1974 at least 120 psychiatric beds have been provided in Hackney. Funds have been earmarked to build a new general hospital half a mile away from Hackney Hospital and building would start in 1979. Doubtless the aim of the Report

with the Coal Board in the middle. One could hardly have a national referendum on whether Sir Derek Ezra ought or ought not to shut down ten Welsh pits.

At other times Mrs Thatcher spoke as if the confrontation would indeed be between unions and elected government, the "constitutional matter". Again it is not easy to envisage a situation which a referendum might be thought to fit, especially if the government were not seeking to fix wages by law. Workers are not accustomed to striking with the declared objective of changing the government. They strike for more pay, or to prevent redundancies, or over some other aspect of their working lives. Or so they say, and in the absence of good evidence to the contrary, they must be believed. The fact that their strike may be crippling to other parts of the economy does not alter its nature. Mrs Thatcher can hardly wish to be numbered among the heads of government for whom a strike for more pay is a blow delivered to the constitution.

Once the constitutional barrier to referendums has been lowered, as it has been in Britain by the Ulster border poll and the EEC vote, diverse occasions will be found to justify their use. But there is one merciful brake upon their frequency which will never wear out. Governments, unless they are indifferent to the result (as might be the case with local option, in Wales, for instance), will want to be pretty certain that they have the thing sewn up before they try it. And they cannot very often be sure of that, especially as referendums do isolate an issue as neatly as theory proposes, always having about them something of a general vote of confidence.

From Mr John Potter. Sir, The reason why Mr Paul Rodgers' yacht was not reported (Letters, September 8) can be simply put down to the lack of a lookout. About three days out from Penzance, bound for Punta Delgada, Azores and Antigua, I was aboard a very well-run Dutch freighter with passenger accommodation. I was in the wheelhouse whilst the Indonesian officer in charge was working in the chart-room and I suddenly (as curiously as it happened) saw a yacht with white sails. Since we had seen nothing but one flying fish since we left the mouth of the Surinam River I rushed to tell the news to the officer. We had been on automatic pilot and he promptly came to the wheel. I asked him what would have happened if the yacht had been dead ahead: his answer? "It would have been too bad for the yachtman". One can but hope it will not happen to that gallant lady, Clare Francis.

Perhaps the good old-fashioned habit of stationing a look-out forward should be brought back. Yachtmen may well be, in the words of your correspondent Clifford Jeans (September 15) "a danger to navigation, the curse of the seafaring profession and a damn nuisance to the rescue services" but surely Sir Francis Chichester and Sir Alfred Rose achieved something for the country's morale, and would Mr Rodgers be happy to drown Clare Francis?

Yours faithfully, JOHN POTTER, 28 Derek Avenue, Hove, Sussex.

From Mr Richard Taylor

Sir, Keith Bridgeman's problem (September 15) of getting no answer over the International Distress Frequency, after his yacht was dismissed in the Atlantic this summer, could have been avoided.

If he had made use of the Aeronautical Emergency Frequency in the VHF waveband, he would have received an immediate response from any flying aeroplane within the 200-mile range of this frequency. The Atlantic air routes are very busy these days, with all civil and military crews maintaining a listening watch on the frequency. Any call for assistance usually gets an immediate response from several aeroplanes.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD TAYLOR, 28 Dorchester Lane, Dorchester, Oxford.

South African theory

From Lord Goodman. Sir, In his current volume of autobiography, Mr Cyril Smith makes certain references to the theory that

Thorne had an original in official South African activities. In that context, he mentions me as one of Mr Thorne's advisers, which might convey—I am sure unintended—an impression that I had some responsibility for this theory. Since I have

just returned from a visit to South Africa to give "an Academic Freedom Lecture" at the University of Cape Town, I should be grateful if you could indulge me with a small quantity of space to make it clear that I have never at any time seen or heard any evidence to justify the South African theory; nor have I

ever been asked to express any view on the matter; and that my own opinion would be one of healthy scepticism until convincing evidence is produced. But the simple point I wish to make is that I know nothing whatever about the matter.

Yours faithfully, GOODMAN, 4 Little Essex Street, Strand, WC2. September 15.

Energy from the Severn

From Mr W. W. Williams. Sir, Would it be beyond the wit of our politicians to finance a Severn barrage scheme (long term benefits) from the bonanza of the short lived North Sea oil harvest?

Yours, W. W. WILLIAMS, Am Bogha, Appin, Argyll.

Union discipline

From Mr J. S. Chaloner. Sir, The central point of Sir Frederick Catherwood's letter (Sep-

tember 15) is that the power of a trade union over its members is limited. Why should this be so? Why, if a union instructs its members who are taking unofficial action, to conform to the union official line, and this is refused, should the union not recognize that these members have terminated their membership and act accordingly?

In short, take the hard case away. The employer then has the right, indeed under closed shop no alternative, but to dismiss them. They might then be re-employed after giving certain undertakings.

It is because this basic discipline is no longer in employers' hands, having been assumed by the unions, who are not discharging it, that we are in trouble.

For unions to have control of the employing criteria while shrinking from asserting even their own authority when this is challenged (often to the detriment of thousands of other union workers laid off by insubordinate action of a minority) is wholly unacceptable.

Yours faithfully, J. S. CHALONER, Chairman, Seymour Group, 29 Eccleston Square, SW1.

Reporting yachts at sea

From Mr P. R. Bingham.

Sir, With reference to yachtman Sir Paul Rodgers' unfortunate experience (Letters, September 8) of being ignored by a total of ten ships while on a single-handed Atlantic passage having made the appropriate international code signal ZOD "please report me to Lloyd's London", I regret that I am unable to agree with his remarks that the service should be discontinued if it cannot be made to work.

The view of many yachtmen, including those organizing long-distance races, is that it is much better to have the existence of a strictly reported service, forth re-assuring news to relatives than not at all. I would suggest that the majority of yachtmen look upon this service as an added bonus and would not wish to give the impression that they were not at home that a report will definitely be received.

Over a number of years Lloyd's Intelligence Department has provided cheering news to many relatives and friends of lone yachtmen. As Mr Rodgers changes to mention Clare Francis in his letter, I would quote from her book *Gullivers Travels* in which she says, "I was able to hold out the canvas until the message was received. Please report me to Lloyd's London". The ship Pica tottered her horn, I heard her message, I could have danced with delight, this was the best halfway present ever." Pica duly reported its sighting to us, and in turn we were able to pass on the news to Miss Francis's parents.

Yours faithfully, P. R. BINGHAM, Manager, Lloyd's Intelligence Department, Lloyd's of London Press Ltd, Sheepen Place, Colchester, Essex.

From Mr John Potter

Sir, The reason why Mr Paul Rodgers' yacht was not reported (Letters, September 8) can be simply put down to the lack of a lookout. About three days out from Penzance, bound for Punta Delgada, Azores and Antigua, I was aboard a very well-run Dutch freighter with passenger accommodation.

I was in the wheelhouse whilst the Indonesian officer in charge was working in the chart-room and I suddenly (as curiously as it happened) saw a yacht with white sails. Since we had seen nothing but one flying fish since we left the mouth of the Surinam River I rushed to tell the news to the officer. We had been on automatic pilot and he promptly came to the wheel. I asked him what would have happened if the yacht had been dead ahead: his answer? "It would have been too bad for the yachtman". One can but hope it will not happen to that gallant lady, Clare Francis.

Perhaps the good old-fashioned habit of stationing a look-out forward should be brought back. Yachtmen may well be, in the words of your correspondent Clifford Jeans (September 15) "a danger to navigation, the curse of the seafaring profession and a damn nuisance to the rescue services" but surely Sir Francis Chichester and Sir Alfred Rose achieved something for the country's morale, and would Mr Rodgers be happy to drown Clare Francis?

Yours faithfully, JOHN POTTER, 28 Derek Avenue, Hove, Sussex.

From Mr Richard Taylor

Sir, Keith Bridgeman's problem (September 15) of getting no answer over the International Distress Frequency, after his yacht was dismissed in the Atlantic this summer, could have been avoided.

If he had made use of the Aeronautical Emergency Frequency in the VHF waveband, he would have received an immediate response from any flying aeroplane within the 200-mile range of this frequency. The Atlantic air routes are very busy these days, with all civil and military crews maintaining a listening watch on the frequency. Any call for assistance usually gets an immediate response from several aeroplanes.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD TAYLOR, 28 Dorchester Lane, Dorchester, Oxford.

South African theory

From Lord Goodman. Sir, In his current volume of autobiography, Mr Cyril Smith makes certain references to the theory that

Thorne had an original in official South African activities. In that context, he mentions me as one of Mr Thorne's advisers, which might convey—I am sure unintended—an impression that I had some responsibility for this theory. Since I have

just returned from a visit to South Africa to give "an Academic Freedom Lecture" at the University of Cape Town, I should be grateful if you could indulge me with a small quantity of space to make it clear that I have never at any time seen or heard any evidence to justify the South African theory; nor have I

ever been asked to express any view on the matter; and that my own opinion would be one of healthy scepticism until convincing evidence is produced. But the simple point I wish to make is that I know nothing whatever about the matter.

Yours faithfully, GOODMAN, 4 Little Essex Street, Strand, WC2. September 15.

Energy from the Severn

From Mr W. W. Williams. Sir, Would it be beyond the wit of our politicians to finance a Severn barrage scheme (long term benefits) from the bonanza of the short lived North Sea oil harvest?

Yours, W. W. WILLIAMS, Am Bogha, Appin, Argyll.

Union discipline

From Mr J. S. Chaloner. Sir, The central point of Sir Frederick Catherwood's letter (Sep-

tember 15) is that the power of a trade union over its members is limited. Why should this be so? Why, if a union instructs its members who are taking unofficial action, to conform to the union official line, and this is refused, should the union not recognize that these members have terminated their membership and act accordingly?

In short, take the hard case away. The employer then has the right, indeed under closed shop no alternative, but to dismiss them. They might then be re-employed after giving certain undertakings.

It is because this basic discipline is no longer in employers' hands, having been assumed by the unions, who are not discharging it, that we are in trouble.

For unions to have control of the employing criteria while shrinking from asserting even their own authority when this is challenged (often to the detriment of thousands of other union workers laid off by insubordinate action of a minority) is wholly unacceptable.

Yours faithfully, J. S. CHALONER, Chairman, Seymour Group, 29 Eccleston Square, SW1.

Reporting yachts

From Mr P. R. Bingham.

Sir, With reference to yachtman Sir Paul Rodgers' unfortunate experience (Letters, September 8) of being ignored by a total of ten ships while on a single-handed Atlantic passage having made the appropriate international code signal ZOD "please report me to Lloyd's London", I regret that I am unable to agree with his remarks that the service should be discontinued if it cannot be made to work.

The view of many yachtmen, including those organizing long-distance races, is that it is much better to have the existence of a strictly reported service, forth re-assuring news to relatives than not at all. I would suggest that the majority of yachtmen look upon this service as an added bonus and would not wish to give the impression that they were not at home that a report will definitely be received.

Over a number of years Lloyd's Intelligence Department has provided cheering news to many relatives and friends of lone yachtmen. As Mr Rodgers changes to mention Clare Francis in his letter, I would quote from her book *Gullivers Travels* in which she says, "I was able to hold out the canvas until the message was received. Please report me to Lloyd's London". The ship Pica tottered her horn, I heard her message, I could have danced with delight, this was the best halfway present ever." Pica duly reported its sighting to us, and in turn we were able to pass on the news to Miss Francis's parents.

Yours faithfully, P. R. BINGHAM, Manager, Lloyd's Intelligence Department, Lloyd's of London Press Ltd, Sheepen Place, Colchester, Essex.

Ensuring an adequate minimum wage

From Mr Frank Field.

Sir, In Wednesday's leader (September 14) you drew attention to what *The Times* believed to be the threat to a free society over the way the trade unions have recently developed. Your leader today (September 15), however, principally illustrated what, in my view, is a more important threat to a free society.

Under "The right priorities for welfare" you comment on the Supplementary Benefit Commission's recently published annual report. The Commission says that the first priority must be to raise the incomes of low paid families and outlines three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

conceived as it is likely to throw still more people out of a job at a time of high unemployment. This short statement is bare. *The Times* view about how society should be ordered, for what you are really saying is that moral principles about how society should be ordered, three ways of achieving this goal. One is to have a more effective enforcement of the regulations already existing for minimum wages, an approach which you go on to say is certainly mis-

Letters to the Editor

From Lord Kennet, and others.

Sir, The coast near Rome is spoiled: for a hundred miles or more you pay for admission and queue for a hut. But the Lake of Bracciano and the Tofia Hills beyond it are as lovely and unspoiled as our own Lake District. They are of unold archaeological wealth, and are only 25 miles from the centre of Rome. We write as concerned Europeans about the future of this Arcadian landscape.

Ten years ago there was a plan to industrialise the shores of the Lake; five years ago a plan to use it as a settling pond for the polluted Tiber water. Roman good sense has prevailed against both these threats, as we cannot doubt it will prevail against the present one: we understand that the German College of Rome has sold Vicarello to developers.

Vicarello—Vicus Aurelius—a lake-side hill with pines and a great seventeenth century building above olive groves and reeds, is perhaps the finest bit of natural beauty surviving. Yet a plan exists, reputedly drawn up by a Milanese architect for "interests" in Liechtenstein, to obliterate it under a mass of tourist apartments, hotels, roads, parking lots, yacht basins and even, (beside the huge, clear lake) swimming pools.

Vienna has its Wood; Paris its Fontainebleau; Brussels its Soignes; Bonn its Siebengebirge; even London has Epping. Rome fortunate than any of these, Rome has its miraculous Bracciano-Tofia. It is dangerous to meet threats piecemeal. May we endorse the suggestion, which has hung fire for several years now, of a European Conference on the Protection of Recreational Landscapes near Large Cities? Experience could be shared, and the merits, if any, of quick uncontrolled development compared with those of careful and controlled.

N Sea fortune
telling, Hugh
Stephenson,
page 18

Fresh setback for Leyland as 9,000 strike at bus and truck factories

By R. W. Shakespeare

More than 9,000 workers at Leyland's bus and truck factories and a week's holiday pay today to begin an all-out strike against pay demands, bringing to a standstill one of the state-owned company's most profitable divisions.

Leyland has already suffered a long period of production losses as a result of a strike by 12,000 workers at its Leyland and Chichester plants. The strike, which began on September 5, was a result of a dispute over a proposed 3.5 per cent pay increase. The company's management has refused to accept the increase, claiming that it is too high for the current economic conditions.

The Rover workers want to operate their alternative system based on six days of 12 hours each every fortnight, which would mean a 36-hour working week (at present 40) and could give workers every alternative week off.

An unofficial committee representing toolroom workers in the car plants poses a further threat to Leyland's rationalization plans. The toolroom men, whose committee met at the weekend, are seeking a strengthening of their position. The company's management has refused to accept the increase, claiming that it is too high for the current economic conditions.



Mr Pycroft: "Not just a marketing play."

Air charter group to join fares battle

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Jetsave, which holds about 40 per cent of the advanced booking charter (ABC) market in the United Kingdom, is planning to intensify its competition with the airlines. The company's management has refused to accept the increase, claiming that it is too high for the current economic conditions.

Developing nations pressing for bigger financial backing to expand lending in 1980s World Bank faces critical talks on capital

By Melvyn Westlake

Intensive discussions will take place in Washington during the next few months over the future role of the World Bank and the amount of money that it should have at its disposal to support the international development effort in coming years.

Many of the Bank's top officials now appear to want to take a stage further the radical change that its lending policies have been undergoing. But if a further sharp expansion in lending to the Third World is to be assured in the 1980s, a big increase in its capital must be approved by the industrialized nations.

In the last decade has not necessarily resulted in an improvement in the plight of their poorest people. It cannot be assumed that the so-called "trickle down" effect, by which the poorest people should benefit from growth, will automatically take place, the report says.

This discovery has increasingly led the Bank to focus its attention on more controversial projects to help the poorest rather than continue to concentrate on the kinds of projects that have guided its lending in past years. But recommendations like that in its latest annual report for an acceleration of changes in Third World land tenure and agricultural structures, which flow logically from the Bank's new policies, have not made the Bank universally popular among developing countries.

At the same time, its request that the rich countries provide it with a higher financial backing is likely to meet resistance from some quarters. Like the IMF annual report, published earlier, the World Bank's report appears rather optimistic about the international economic scene than the previous three years.

The report says that many of the higher-income developing countries have survived the upheavals of the mid-1970s reasonably well, and their economic growth rates have been less affected by these events than the growth rates of the industrialized nations. However, the very poorest

GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATES, 1950-75 (Percentages)				
	Average annual growth rates 1950-60	1960-70	1970-75	1950-75
Developing countries	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.1
South Asia	2.7	3.5	0.5	1.9
East Asia	3.3	4.0	4.8	3.9
Africa	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.0
Middle East	5.0	4.4	6.4	5.0
Latin America	2.1	2.5	3.7	2.6
Developed Countries (1)	3.0	4.1	1.9	3.2

(1) OECD countries, excluding Greece, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey.

GDP GROWTH RATES, 1974-76 (Percentages)				
	1974	1975	1976	1974-76
Developing countries (including capital deficit oil-exporting countries)	6.8	4.3	5.9	5.1
Developing countries (excluding capital deficit oil-exporting countries)	6.4	3.9	4.9	4.4
Developed countries (1)	0.1	-1.1	5.3	2.0

(1) OECD countries, excluding Iceland, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Turkey.

\$7,273.5m during the financial year ended June 30, 1977. This was \$396.1m more than in the previous year. The World Bank itself made 161 loans amounting to \$5,750m to 54 countries, which represented an increase in money terms of \$782m over the previous year. The IDA committed \$1,308m on 76 projects in 36 countries. \$347.6m less than in 1976-77. This fall resulted from the fact that exchange rate changes had reduced the amount of money at the IDA's disposal.

Striking imbalance in size of loans to poorer countries

The United States Congress rejected a report by its own leaders on Friday, which called for a new American contribution to the International Development Association—the concessional arm of the World Bank. The United States will, in time, make a large concessional aid contribution to the world's poorest countries.

Surprisingly, the governments which most directly influence World Bank policies are even more interested in ensuring the dynamic economic growth of communist countries, such as Romania and Yugoslavia, than they are about the welfare of countries in such virtually hopeless condition as Bangladesh, Mali and Upper Volta.

Bank loans to this whole region last year were just \$392m. South Korea alone with its population of some 35 million and average income of about \$560 a head, received \$51m more in World Bank loans than did all of western Africa.

Countries like Brazil and Mexico, which have obtained vast loans from private capital markets, have received far greater amounts of cash from the World Bank than have almost all other developing countries.

Finally, the bank itself has not done enough to promote special projects directed at the very poorest. For example, the total amount of bank lending for population and nutrition projects last year was less than the bank's lending for one polyester plant in Romania.

Frank Vogl

Government expected to xpected to xpected to

By David Blake

Mr Healey, the Chancellor, sets off tomorrow for a round of international economic meetings, leaving behind him the growing belief that there will be a mini-Budget later this year designed to stimulate the economy.

Autumn Budget to boost economy likely

By David Blake

Mr Healey, the Chancellor, sets off tomorrow for a round of international economic meetings, leaving behind him the growing belief that there will be a mini-Budget later this year designed to stimulate the economy.

Cuts in taxation together with some increase in public spending, particularly that designed to provide jobs directly, seem likely to be introduced in an effort to increase growth and prevent the rise in unemployment which the Treasury is predicting on the basis of its economic forecasts.

The meetings in Barbados and Washington will provide Mr Healey with the opportunity to sound out other finance ministers and the staff of the International Monetary Fund about how any British measures to boost the economy fit into the international scene.

A visiting IMF team is expected in November for another assessment of Britain's performance and to convert the "central estimates" of government borrowing and domestic credit expansion for next year contained in the IMF Letter of Intent into firm ceilings.

One possibility which may be drawn to the Chancellor's attention during his Washington meeting is that the United Kingdom could refrain from any further drawings on the \$3,900m standby facility arranged last year, merely reserving the \$1,900m, or so, already taken. This would free funds for the IMF, which is likely to need them badly in the next few years.

CBI relief at moderating of pay claims

By Malcolm Brown

Industrial leaders will reiterate their call for moderation in pay settlements as Wednesday's meeting of the grand council of the Confederation of British Industry.

Energy study optimistic

By Roger Vielvoye

Energy Correspondent

In 1974 a conservation commission was established which initiated a study of the effects of conservation on the rate of total energy demand to gross world production, an almost constant factor in the past. Two Finnish planners who undertook the study are optimistic that conservation can bring a lower rate between energy demand and economic activity.

AVANA GROUP LIMITED

The Annual General Meeting was held on 16th September 1977, and the accounts for the 53 weeks ended 2nd April, 1977, were adopted.

	1976/77	1975/76
Turnover	£23,637,801	£18,019,122
Group Trading Profit	£2,384,285	£1,621,479
Group Net Profit before Tax	£1,704,335	£1,007,362
Group Net Profit after Tax	£827,613	£476,205
Dividend	£7,388,172	£5,895,816
Group Fixed Assets (less Depreciation)	£4,914,917	£4,525,773

In his Statement the Chairman said: "Sales increased 30% over the previous year and the results for the year are indeed gratifying. Our business now has a greater strength than at any time in the past as we have a wider spread of product interests."

The Group has a considerable potential to be exploited from its reorganised and successful base in the Board's intention to develop all opportunities whilst retaining its independence.

JULIAN HODGE, CHAIRMAN

Mersey dockers accept 5 pc rise

In brief

Merseyside dockers have fallen into line with other ports when they voted to accept a 5 per cent pay rise in accordance with phase two.

The meeting at Liverpool Stadium, was attended by about 5,000 of the 7,000 labour force, and their decision lifted the threat of a port strike.

Mr Denis Kelly, chairman of the Mersey dock shop stewards, said: "The men decided to fall into line with other ports in the country, and this is the only sensible way."

Had there been an unofficial strike, which was originally mooted, I am sure Liverpool would have supported it. Liverpool was the last port to vote on the pay issue after the unofficial national dock shop stewards' committee voted to withdraw the threat of strike action.

Support for a nationwide strike collapsed when Southampton dockers rejected their shop stewards' advice to press for a 20 per cent pay claim and instead agreed to settle under phase two.

Emirate port opened

Shaikh Saqr of Ras al-Khaimah yesterday opened Port Saqr, the United Arab Emirates' deep-water harbour, on completion of the first of its eight deep-water berths.

UK trade mission to the Yemen

A United Kingdom trade mission is to pay an 11-day visit to the Yemen Arab Republic on October 29. Organized by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, it will coincide with discussions taking place in the Yemen on purchasing requirements for the next development plan.

Grand Central stake in Johnson & Barnes

Grand Central Investment Holdings has acquired from Mr Lerner and associates 574,000 ordinary shares—about 29.9 per cent of the equity—in Johnson & Barnes at 14 3/16p per share. Mr Lerner is retaining 290,700 shares (20.35 per cent) in the company with which he will remain as a director.

ICI cool on refinery

Reports that ICI and Phillips Petroleum are considering a £280m doubling of their joint refinery's capacity on Teesside were received coolly last night by ICI. There is speculation that the partners are considering the expansion to cope with the flow of crude oil from the Ninian field next year in which ICI has an 18 per cent interest. The field will make a substantial contribution to the company's requirements for fuel and hydrocarbons.

T&N Nigeria expansion

Turner & Newall is to expand its activities in Nigeria in new

Is the building suitably located for our key staff?

Will the floor support our latest computer?

Are canteen facilities included?

Will the air conditioning allow maximum flexibility of partition layouts?

Are we paying too much?

For advice on the many problems associated with the acquisition of new premises, whether large or small.

Edward Eramon

Projected trade surplus of £8,045m proves embarrassment to the Government

Japanese fearful despite booming economy

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Sept. 18

A staggering trade surplus, a low rate of unemployment, moderate inflation, industrial harmony and an almost embarrassing excess of foreign exchange reserves.

Most industrialized nations might be content with this sort of booming economy. But the Japanese, conditioned to years of magical growth, believe they are still in the midst of an economic recession.

Almost every day the main Japanese newspapers remind their readers that the nation's economy is still in the doldrums. Much space is devoted to sombre headlines such as "The Bank of Japan pessimistic over recovery" or "The economy faces a thorny and dark path".

But in comparison to the problems of many industrialized nations in Europe, Japan's economy is healthy and booming.

Much to the embarrassment of the Government, projections suggest that Japan will achieve a staggering trade surplus of £8,045m at the end of the fiscal year.

In turn this surge in exports will provide the country with an estimated £2,735m surplus on its current account next March—belying the Government's earlier pleas that Japan might suffer a deficit of £402m on its current account this year.

Japan's foreign exchange reserves

have already surged to £10,158m this year—and the fund is expected to increase before the end of the year.

Certified exports in August surpassed £4,000m for the third consecutive month, with sharp increases in the sales of cars, machinery, and other industrialized plants.

At the same time workers in big car plants declared earlier this month that they will work during specified holidays to meet Japan's growing overseas orders.

Admittedly the increased value of the yen and rising costs accounted for the rise in Japan's export earnings this year, but equally so the new exchange rate has not led to an appreciable expansion of imports.

After keeping their foreign critics at bay with the cry of recession, the Japanese can, in fact, draw comfort from other economic indicators.

The introduction of a supplementary budget later this year is designed to provide the country with an annual growth rate of 6.7 per cent at the end of March and Mr. Takao Fukuda, the Prime Minister, has indicated that growth will continue at a rate of 6 per cent over the next four years.

At the same time current trends indicate that commodity prices will be held to below 8 per cent this year—a level which will appease trade unions and diminish demands for higher wages next spring.

Japan's existing rate of unemployment—just under 2 per cent—is low

when compared with the plight of the world's two other big economic powers, the United States (6.5 per cent) and West Germany (4.7 per cent).

While the Japanese government is not confronted with a huge unemployment problem, officials argue that a level of 2 per cent is considered dangerously high in Japan.

A senior economic official said: "In reality we have a high rate of unemployment which undermines the economy. In contrast to the West, Japanese firms do not lay off workers when they face a recession. In many areas the economy is suffering because industry is maintaining idle workers on the payroll while operating under capacity. This has led to widespread bankruptcies."

Without doubt many of Japan's important industries are in decline. While car producers and electronics prosper, textiles and the shipbuilding industry are suffering the pangs of a worldwide economic recession.

"It is a crisis. What happened to Lancashire is happening to us now," Mr. Hiroshi Nishikawa, the executive director of the Japan Spinners' Association, told journalists recently—as it became apparent that industrialized nations have been undercut by low wages in the textile industries in Hong Kong, Korea and Taipei.

Like Europe and the United States, Japan can complain of economic recession

in textiles, but the government cannot plead poverty in shipbuilding.

At present Japanese shipyards have three times as many orders as competitors in the West—mainly because of Japan's reputation for high productivity and low costs.

In Japan's main domestic demand is sluggish. And yet department store sales in July recorded a level of £1,100m in July—an 8.5 per cent increase over the same period last year. The sales of self-service supermarkets amounted to £870m, a rise of 30 per cent.

Japan's pessimism, coupled with an attempt to stave off the West's demands for a greater share of the country's sophisticated market, and an obsession over foreign exchange reserves, can perhaps be traced to a feeling of isolation—and the immediate postwar days of poverty.

This lack of confidence is summed up in the words of Mr. Takashi Hosomi, the adviser to the Industrial Bank of Japan, when he made an emotional appeal to the Japanese government to relax its foreign exchange controls. "If trade were completely cut off, the 110 million people of this group of small islands would perish in a very short period of time."

"Japan is probably the only major nation in the world for which this tragic prospect has a certain touch of reality."

Target set in Tokyo Round talks

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Sept. 18

America and the European Community are agreed that a clear blueprint must be on the table within four months in the long-drawn-out Tokyo Round negotiations, which begin a decisive phase tomorrow.

This will enable negotiators to assess whether the high hopes with which the Tokyo Round was launched four years ago are still substantially realizable despite the uncertain economic prospect facing most countries.

While this makes it more difficult for governments to take long-term decisions, most of the main trading nations seem to agree with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—which is overseeing the negotiations—that further liberalization with expanded markets is the only effective counter to the rising wave of protectionism of which Gatt gave warning in its latest annual survey.

According to Mr. Alfonso McDonald, newly-appointed head of the United States delegation, they hope to have agreement on a tariff formula within 30 days.

The Gatt estimate is that disruptive measures introduced in the past two or three years now affect between 3 and 5 per cent of world trade.

Cheap marine insurance dilemma faces London underwriters

From Daniel Stuart
Monrovia, Sept. 18

Although the security of policies issued in the London market has brought the return of some marine insurance business from markets which have been prepared to undercut it, shipowners are still prone to the attractions of cut price insurance as they examine every conceivable way of reducing their operating costs.

The length and severity of the shipping depression is the lynch-pin in this dilemma for underwriters who have gathered here from all over the world for their annual meeting under the auspices of the International Union of Marine Insurance.

Shipping, and therefore marine insurance, is a boom and slump business, of course, but in previous postwar downturns underwriters in the traditional markets, such as London, have never had to face the pressure they do now from markets and companies which put investment income before underwriting profit.

Indeed, some of these markets never existed until a few years ago. Some of them withered from the scene after sharing in some disastrous losses in 1975 and 1976; but sufficient remain to make the going tough for everyone.

Despite a hardening of attitude in the London market this year, hull premium rates are

Shoe group cuts complaints

By our Commercial Editor

British Shoe Corporation, part of Sir Charles Clore's Sears Holdings, and the United Kingdom's biggest footwear retailer, has stepped up quality control over its suppliers, with a "mutual reduction" in customer complaints.

This was claimed yesterday by BSC, which has a central warehousing operation based at Leicester.

Additional testing equipment has recently been installed, and

examples of footwear can be tested to destruction, allowing weak points to be corrected before orders are placed.

BSC has agreed to give customers "a fairer deal and conform with the spirit of the voluntary code of practice for footwear", it was stated. BSC has been the target in the past of trade reports criticizing the effects on United Kingdom manufacturers of its near-monopoly buying in some sectors.

Ekofisk gas flow to Emden starts

Deliveries of the first Norwegian gas to Europe through the 440-kilometre pipeline from the Ekofisk field to Emden in West Germany began at the weekend. Initially the gas will flow through the pipeline at a rate of 20-25 million cubic metres a day, building up to about 60 million cubic metres daily.

The pipeline is owned by Norpipe.

Chinese oil potential seen as brighter

Washington, Sept. 18.—China has embarked on a major offshore oil development and has a "better than 50-50 chance" of reaching its production goal of eight million barrels a day by 1990, according to a study published by the Congressional Budget Office.

Mr. Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr. Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr. Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr. Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr. Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr. Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr. Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr. Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Supply and distribution of engineering graduates

From Mr Robert Taylor

Sir, At the present time there appears to be some concern amongst a number of groups for the current and future prospects of the engineering profession. Recently the findings of the British Association's study were published and several months ago a government inquiry into engineering finally materialized.

The British Association, report, like others before it, recommended that the supply of new engineers, with particular emphasis given to increasing the number of students undertaking to read engineering at university.

Within their frame of reference, I would suggest that this is indeed an area where most fruitful influence could be exercised over the supply of engineers, for, contrary to a number of reports which have been published, the proportion of "loss" of engineers on leaving university and the bias shown against industry, I suggest, this aspect of the supply process probably requires much less concern.

In a questionnaire survey I conducted amongst the final year engineers at Imperial College several months ago, neither in the jobs they had chosen nor in the attitudes they expressed, was any strong disaffection with industry in general or manufacturing in particular to be found. Only 12

per cent of the students expected to take non-engineering jobs, most of the others entering fields of engineering corresponding to their particular departments. The majority of which were manufacturing enterprises. This does not indicate a bias against industry, for only about half of all chartered engineers are actually employed in private sector organizations.

When asked about their preferred type of employer, students showed positive favour towards private industry, with disaffection most strongly directed at public sector employment. Students from several departments were asked if, given the choice between working for a manufacturing or non-manufacturing enterprise, which they would prefer: 32 per cent preferred manufacturing, 12 per cent a non-manufacturing enterprise, 56 per cent did not know, or "didn't know", suggesting that there was not a particularly strong concern either way and that their choice of jobs depended less upon the type of employer than other considerations, particularly the type of work personally undertaken within the enterprise.

There has been a weakness in several previous reports to consider only the sector of employment, rather than the kinds of work they undertake or to the fact that

engineers are now employed in a wide variety of settings. While engineers employed in the "wealth-producing" manufacturing sector may contribute most directly to the well-being of the national economy, I would suggest that engineers employed, for example, with the Post Office, the transport services, or on local government construction projects, play an equally important role in our society, albeit more indirectly.

The results from my survey are only suggestive, because Imperial College engineering graduates are probably not typical of those from other British universities. Nevertheless, they indicate the possibility that the engineering profession as a whole may have less concern about the distribution of the output of engineering graduates than has previously been indicated, by particular sectional viewpoints, particularly those of the engineering associations. It is as a consequence of this, rather than a lesser extent, to the example of Imperial College. It is as a consequence of this, rather than a lesser extent, to the example of Imperial College. It is as a consequence of this, rather than a lesser extent, to the example of Imperial College.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
Industrial Sociology Unit,
Imperial College of Science
and Technology,
52/53 Prince's Gate,
London SW7 2PG.
September 18.

Misplaced fear that a stronger pound means a flood of imports

From Mr B. H. Marcuson

Sir, In the current debate on exchange rate policy, there seems to be an unwarranted assumption about the elasticity of demand for imported manufactures, and a misplaced fear that a strengthening of the exchange rate automatically involves a flood of imports.

The big rise in the volume of imports of manufactured goods evidenced by the recent Treasury statistics occurred despite, and perhaps because of, the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Yours faithfully,
B. H. MARCUSON,
Managing Director,
Greenhill & Ellis (Eastern),
Limited,
Rothschild Court,
St. Helier Avenue,
Surrey, SM4 6JT.

Road system to blame?

From Mr Andrew Warren

Sir, On September 12 you printed an excellent article entitled "How M4 brought Ford to Bridgend". Three days later Mr Howard, the former planning chairman of the GLC, writes to bemoan the failure of London to secure this new £180m scheme.

But in his catalogue of reasons, he omits to consider that

receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

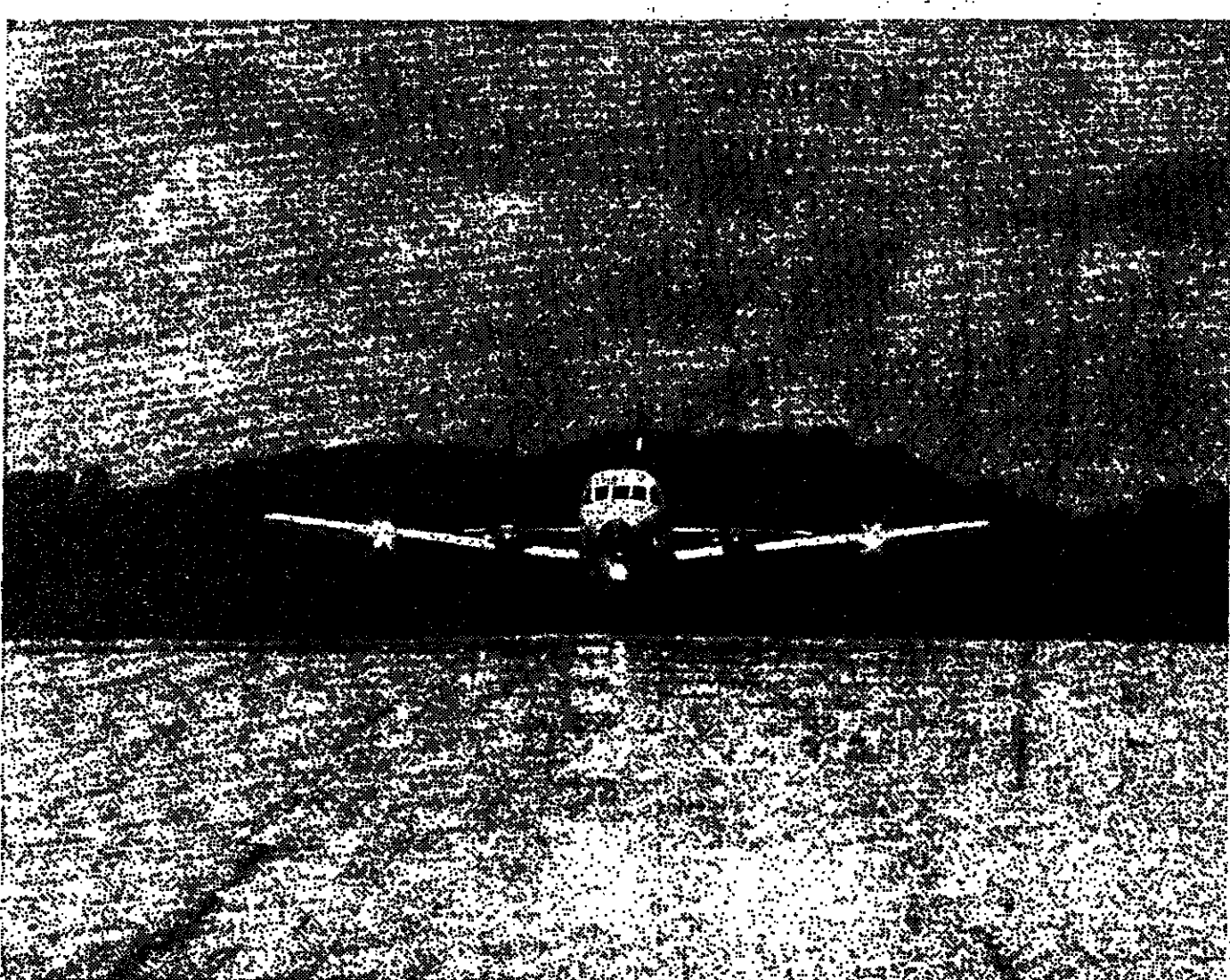
Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.

With the stronger balance of payments the threat of comprehensive import controls is receding, and if the pound were to be allowed to appreciate sharply in response to market forces, importers might think twice about stockpiling in a falling market where inflationary expectations were less strong than hitherto. The deflationary effect of a strong pound on imports of food, raw materials, and semi-manufactures could be dramatic as the Stock Exchange has already sensed, while decisions concerning purchases of manufactured goods from abroad might well be made more cautiously, particularly if the money supply is kept under control.

Mr Harrison's study, based on extensive interviews with government officials in the oil sectors and on the oil industry in the United States and Europe, differed from a more pessimistic Central Intelligence Agency report in June on China's oil potential.

But it agreed with United States government estimates of the drop in the equal value of the pound, imported oil, and the impact of a rising market confidence that stocks were better than cash, especially with the ever-present threat of import controls.



Brazil: an economy at take-off.

May we introduce you?

The aircraft in our picture was designed and made in Brazil.

Does it surprise you to learn that Brazil has an aircraft industry? If so there could be other gaps in your knowledge—and you could be missing vital business opportunities in the country which is tipped to be the world's next industrial giant.

Brazil's economy has reached take-off.

Last year the country turned out nearly a million motor vehicles, and 78,000 tractors. It has the only float-glass plant in South America. It is one of

the world's leading producers of cane sugar, bananas, edible beans, coffee and oranges. And in the Bank of Brazil it has Latin America's largest financial institution.

The size and importance of the Bank puts it in a unique position to introduce you to this vast market. We have all the facts at our finger-tips. We can help you with fiscal and company law. And we have a network of contacts in commerce and industry throughout the continent.

Call us soon.

BANCO DO BRASIL S.A.

Hugh Stephenson

North Sea fortune telling

London W1A 4XP
France • S. Africa • Spain
TANIUM PIGMENTS

Ger
rut Sch
of hi
ers in
r Hiss
man

Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt could be looking for his economic lifeline in six months time. Dr R. Hiss, his economic right man in the Chancellery, has persuaded the EEC to supply

be taking
fiftieth has been sold, and it is
costing about 16,000 a day in
storage fees.

Chancellor MacGorla, the
agriculture minister, thought he
was doing his fellow country-
men a service, as well as easing
the economic rigour of the
balance, when a year ago
he persuaded the EEC to supply

Assorted academics and bureau-
crats in London, Brussels or
Geneva who have an interest in
poor countries may
have been disappointed
in the current edition of *The
Economist* on behalf of a third
World Foundation. The book
is a collection of studies, by

ment for the association's
thirteenth general assembly in
November. . . .

This is to be held in neither
London, Amsterdam nor Paris,
but for the first time in Singa-
pore, the unapologetic recom-
mendation of the ASEAN and
vigorous Pacific chapter.

The association's president is

stipendiaries of
rather than
the core
Henk Tre-
in the Dutch
Government
accounting
working
fourth
dignitary
Dutch. But

INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURERS OF THINWALL FIBERGLASS

Chancellor **de la Torre** is taking the loss of the 500,000-hectare agricultural area as a "catastrophe." He says the area has been sold, and it is costing about £6,000 a day in storage fees.

Ciavanni Marcora, the agriculture minister, thought he was doing his fellow countrymen a service, as well as easing the serious food deficit in the trade balance, when a year ago he persuaded the EEC to supply

Assorted academics and bureaucrats in London, Brussels or Geneva who have an interest in poor countries may well be interested in an advertisement in the current edition of The Economist on behalf of a third World Foundation. This body wants a director of studies, two

the association's general assembly in Amsterdam nor Paris for the first time in Singapore. The unanimous recommendation of the ACCA's new and fifth chapter.

The association's president is

Tioxide Group Limited
Producing companies in Britain
INTERNATIONAL MAN

10 Stratton St. London W1A 4NP
 n • Australia • Canada • France • S. Africa • Spain
MANUFACTURERS OF TITANIUM PIGMENTS

Plymouth makes up leeway

and attempts were made, and are still being made, to diversify the economy.

With its hinterland, Plymouth is regarded as a major growth area, and the South-West Economic Planning Committee's 1974 Report estimated a population growth of 20 per cent by the end of the century—a rate which they advised should be increased to 25 per cent. Such an increase must come primarily from industrial development.

In the past 30 years more than 50 new factories have been built, employing some 14,000 people, while others are under construction. Making up the leeway of employment lost during the past few years, however, will be a lengthy process, and more industries are needed.

As a naval base Plymouth is, of course, ideally situated as a guardian of the south-eastern approaches, and it is a naval base that it has owned and flourished. Modern Plymouth is really an amalgam of three formerly separate towns—Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse.

Devonport was originally the naval base, developed during the Napoleonic wars, and at that time had a population of over 10,000. Plymouth, on the other hand, was a small fishing village until 1914.

The naval dockyard, with its extensive and sophisticated facilities, is still the lifeblood of the city's prosperity, providing employment for some 16,000 of the total workforce of about 102,000. But, of course, normal economic considerations do not apply to defence establishments, and in recent years Plymouth has been at least its fair share of militarily inspired economies.

While the position in the dockyard itself has remained relatively stable, some of the other major industries, particularly those relating to construction, have been in the doldrums. There has been a lot of labour in this is doubtless a major factor in the city's high unemployment figure, which now stands at 9.6 per cent, compared with the national average of 6.8 per cent.

Before the war Plymouth was a one-industry town, and the dangers were realized at that time.

Industry in the regions

Under the government scheme for providing incentives for industry, Plymouth is designated an intermediate area, which means that manufacturers establishing factories there can claim a regional development grant of 20 per cent towards the cost of buildings, as well as training grants and other financial assistance.

In addition, the city itself is prepared to provide loans for factory construction, and the Department of Industry has a scheme whereby it can build factories for those who prefer to rent accommodation.

Arrow Hart, the international company which specializes in making electrical switches, is one of the concerns which have taken advantage of the facilities offered by Plymouth.

Before moving his factory lock, stock and barrel from Southall, Middlesex, in 1972, the managing director toured

all Britain, from Brighton to Scotland, inspecting possible sites and came to the conclusion that Plymouth was the only one to which he could ask his workpeople to move.

What followed was a wholesale migration for the company brought over 200 employees with it, together with their dependants, amounting to 1,000 people.

The company pays tribute to Plymouth City Council, which gave full cooperation in providing both the factory site (of 11 acres) and adequate housing.

The Southall employees who moved down to the West Country were basically a core of skilled specialists and, once established, the factory immediately drew work for many of the local unemployed.

It now employs about 600, a total which is climbing steadily after a period of recession, and it is taking on more and more apprentices.

Arrow Hart supplies its products to the whole of Europe, with 15 to 20 per cent going for direct export. Transport to markets is mainly by British Rail, and poses no difficulties.

Macdonald & Evans is a publishing company which has found the move from London to the distant West Country by no means daunting or disadvantageous. A national enterprise, it has a seven-figure annual turnover and exports some 60 per cent of its production.

Until just over a year ago it had a central office in London and a warehouse at Southend. Now everything is under one roof (40,000 sq ft, with ample room for expansion).

Two years ago Plesseys set up an integrated circuit factory employing about 200 at Plymouth, and are expanding.

AD International, which makes dental equipment, has built a satellite factory and is training up a workforce of about 200.

Wreleys, of chewing-gum fame, has been there for five or six years and employs about 700.

Ralph Whitlock

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Rowntree, Dunlop, RTZ, 'Pru', Vickers

TODAY: Interims: Cohen Bros., Expanded Metal, Garton Eng., Stanley Gibbons Int., Leadenhall, Sterling, W. J. Reynolds Hldgs, Simon Eng. and Utd Biscuits, Flacks: Chambers and Parsons, F and C Eurotrust and W. Henshall and Sons.

TUESDAY: Interims: Bank of Scotland, Bodycote Int'l, Electric and General Inv., Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale, Law Land, Liberty, Bernard Matthews, John Menzies, Pittard Grp (amended), Silver Mines, G. W. Sparrow and Sons and Wadkin, Finals: Elder Smith, Ricardo Eng and Geo H. Scholes.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Bemrose Corp., Brixton Estates, Dares Estates, Eagle Star Insurance, Antony Gibbs Hldgs, J. B. Higgs, Laporte Inds, Plantation Hldgs, RTZ Corp., Rowntree Mackintosh, and Tilbury Contracting, Finals: Arthur Bell and Sons, Wades Departmental Stores, Westminster and County Props and Zettlers.

THURSDAY: Interims: Anglo American Corp., Armstrong Equipment, Berak Tin and

Results this week

Vickers, Wm Whitingham Hldgs, Wilkinson Warburton, Flacks, Dowling and Mills, Ferry Pickering Grp, G T Japan Inv Tr, Jentique, Muar River Rubber Co, Roan Consolidated Mines.

FRIDAY: Interims: Grampian Hldgs, Southampton Ice of Wight, South of England Royal Steam Packer, Ward White Grp, Whatman Reeve Angel, Finals: Thos Walker.

Malaysia Rubber

At Malaysia Rubber, the chairman, in his annual statement, says that there has been some decline in rubber and palm oil prices from recent peak levels. Present indications for the current year are that the group's share of profits from associates may not reach the record level of the past year. Nevertheless, it is expected that total investment income will improve following mainly from the good trading conditions being experienced by the plantation company.

German co's US bid

Heidelberg, — Portland-Aemmerwerke Heidelberg has agreed with the board of the United States group Lehigh Portland Cement of Allentown to offer shareholders \$25 for each \$15 nominal share held.

The takeover depends on at least a majority of Lehigh's 3.4m shares being surrendered, it said in a statement. It added that it has sufficient funds to finance the deal.

Portland-Aemmerwerke, which has a basic capital of DM108m, said that the United States firm has five cement works, 34m tonnes and a 1976 turnover of \$104m.—Reuters.

UK finance houses need to see an upturn in base metal prices

Conventional wisdom has it that the UK mining houses will underperform the market in general while it is in a major bull phase. Only when the market is running out of steam are the mining companies likely to outperform.

The relative performances over the last year certainly bear out the first part of the general proposition. The FT Industrial Index has risen by about 64 per cent while the Mining Finance Index has increased by 24 per cent. Among the houses themselves the performance has varied considerably with Rio Tinto-Zinc topping the list with a 43 per cent gain and Selection Trust bringing up the rear with a 13 per cent rise.

With the bull market seemingly having considerable further potential, now would appear not to be the right time to be buying into the houses.

But the signal for buying is not likely to solely rest on when fund managers and investors consider the general market to be running out of steam. With base metals in their current extraordinary state some sign that demand was picking up and stockpiles being drawn down should have a strong effect.

Conversely, the sluggish state of play in copper, nickel and zinc, particularly will have to be reversed before there can be much enthusiasm.

A significant rise in the gold price would help Consolidated Gold Fields, Charter Consolidated, and to a lesser degree RTZ (gold is almost propping up Bougainville), but bullion has shown no inclination to get carried away and has been making pedestrian progress to say the least.

The mining houses could get a boost this week when RTZ reports its interim figures. Since the publication of last year's preliminary figures, which showed an 111 per cent increase in net attributable profits to £81.5m, estimates for this year's performance have been consistently revised downwards as the early promise held out by copper in the first quarter collapsed.

In general, the market is hoping for earnings per share of 20p or net profits of about £48m in the first half, although there are some significant variations.

But it is in the estimates for the full year, that there is an

unusual degree of discord. In a quick straw poll last week of eight broking firms, estimates ranged from 36p at Laurence Prust to 45p at Fielding, Newson-Smith.

Only W. I. Carr, at 41p to 42p, was with Fielding in estimating above 40p, while De Zoete & Bevan and James Capel were on 40p. Scott, Giff, Hancock estimated 38p to 40p, Greaveson, Grant has further scaled down its forecast to 35p while Joseph Sebag is in the Laurence Prust region of 36p to 37p.

It is mainly held that the second half is going to be worse than the first six months and so RTZ will need to make at least 20p in earnings per share if it is to make the 40p level for the full year. When the preliminaries were produced, most estimates were in the upper reaches of the forties and even 50p plus.

Because of the erratic movements of base metal prices and because of the changing nature of RTZ more than usual impor-

tance will be attached to this week's interim results. If earnings are significantly below 19p, year-end forecasts are likely to be revised downwards further still.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to forecast RTZ's results with a reasonable degree of accuracy because an ever greater proportion of income is coming from unquoted companies—such as US Borax, RTZ Industries, and RTZ Oil and Gas. Then of course there is Rossing Uranium, which has yet to fulfil its promise.

One reason for Fielding, Newson-Smith projecting much higher figures than almost anybody else is that it believes there will be an initial contribution from Rossing this year, whereas most brokers are of the view that it will not be until next year. (Once there were hopes that there would have been an initial contribution last year, but the mine ran into serious process problems.)

Considerable interest will be directed to the performance of the aluminium side, particularly Anglessey Aluminium, in which the group has a one-third stake. Having been plagued with problems, it now appears that most of it not all have been sorted out and with the underlying strength of aluminium the operation could produce a useful bonus—last year it made its first profit.

If there has been much speculation over the level of earnings this year there is also considerable disagreement over the size of the dividend. RTZ has got through the Inchcape gap and broken free of dividend restraint and estimates of the full year pay out ranges from 13.54p gross to 16.2p gross. At the top end of the scale that would give a prospective yield of 6.95 per cent on Thursday's closing price of 233p.

Desmond Quigley

The British Electric Traction Company, Limited

Sir John Spencer Wills forecasts another record year

Salient Figures		Year to 31st March	
		1977	1976
Profit before taxation		£2,000	£2,000
Taxation		55,310	42,175
Profit after taxation and minority interests		30,144	23,220
Deferred Ordinary Dividends		19,550	14,295
Rate of Dividend per 25p Deferred Ordinary Share		7.478	6.678
Earnings per Deferred Ordinary Share		5.168p	4.653p
		13.4p	10.0p

The following are extracts from the Review of the Chairman, Sir John Spencer Wills, which has been circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1977.

Accounts

The pre-tax profit for the year to 31st March 1977 of £553 million was a record and compares with £421 million for the previous year.

With the exception of Wembley Stadium, which had to bear substantially increased interest charges in connection with its building development programme and heavy repair and maintenance costs, most sectors of the Group contributed towards this improved performance. Excellent profits were achieved by Advance Laundries, Argus Press, Boulton & Paul, Thames Television and United Transport, while Humphries Holdings and Murphy Bros. each showed substantial recovery.

Although the results presented in the consolidated accounts can be considered a satisfactory showing, the economic outlook and the need to beat inflation call for even greater efforts to raise productivity and increase operational efficiency. The management of our companies are fully aware of this but, throughout the industry, the pursuit of these two aims is becoming increasingly difficult because of the present Government's belief that it is better qualified to run the economy than those who have made it their career. Returns and questionnaires proliferate and a vast amount of time has to be spent in studying and trying to understand an almost ceaseless stream of legislation, Government papers of different colours, Committee of Inquiry reports and the like, not a few of which reflect the dogma of the more extreme political left. In my Review three years ago, I referred to industrial profits as the life blood of the nation. Without an adequate level of profits, the outlook is unfavourable for employment and our standard of living. Lip service is indeed paid to the need for a vigorous and profitable private sector of industry but lip service is not enough.

Printing and Publishing

Argus Press Holdings increased its pre-tax profit from £436,000 in 1975, to a record £934,000 in 1976. Electrical Press increased its pre-tax profit from £190,000 to a record £317,000.

The publishing operations of Argus Press Holdings and Electrical Press are being steadily expanded by launches and acquisitions. They currently include three groups of weekly newspapers in London and the surrounding counties—a total of 32 newspaper titles—and 47 magazines which range widely in subject matter from general interest and hobbies to publications for trade and industry.

Performance to date in the current year, together with anticipated results of development in progress, justify expectation of further satisfactory profit.

Reclamation and Disposal

In 1975, Reclamation and Disposal reduced its pre-tax loss from the 1974 figure of £218,000 to £131,000. In 1976, the year under review, the loss was further reduced to £79,000.

Last year I referred to the technical problems associated with the operation of Re-Chem International's waste treatment centres at Pontypool in South Wales and Roughmead in Scotland. Although too late to reduce materially the operating losses in 1976, there has been an improvement on the technical side in recent months, whilst we are not yet wholly out of the wood, a more reliable standard of operation is currently being achieved.

Reclamation and Disposal's other subsidiary, Biffa Holdings, which is engaged in general waste disposal and the supply of building materials, continued its steady growth in 1976 and again earned record profits.

Advance Laundries

The gratifying improvement in Advance Laundries' results continued during 1976, when a pre-tax profit of £345 million was earned. This compares with a profit of £255 million in 1975 and is more than double the £166 million recorded in 1974.

The Towelmaster Service, which is the Advance group's major profit earner, maintained its popularity and further useful progress was made by the Airmaster air freshening service and the Dustmaster mat hire service.

Advance Laundries is expected to show a further improvement in profit in 1977. The pace of the past two years has been such, however, that it would be unrealistic to expect anything like that rate of progress to be maintained.

Humphries Holdings

There was a marked improvement in the results for the year to 31st March 1977. The group loss, before taxation and extraordinary items, was reduced to £35,000 compared with £632,000 for the previous year. The year's results were affected by further redundancy payments which cost the group £25,000.

The largest factor in the improvement was the reduction from £771,000 to £148,000 in the loss incurred by Humphries Film Laboratories. The drastic reorganisation of this company has achieved a return to profitability since September 1976.

Problems still remain to be solved in the Humphries Holdings group but the management is expecting a further overall improvement this year which should see a return to profit.

Canadian Motorways

Canadian Motorways' results for 1976 were marginally down on the record results of the previous year although, due to the depreciation of the pound in relation to the Canadian dollar, profits expressed in sterling showed an increase from the 1975 figure of £124 million to £148 million in 1976.

The whole Canadian economy is affected by the Government's anti-inflationary regulations, designed to limit incomes, prices and profits, and Canadian Motorways' business did not escape the impact of the measures.

Because of the damaging effect of the regulations on business activity there has been less traffic to date in 1977. Under the present economic climate, Canadian Motorways will do well this year to match its 1976 results.

United Transport

Growth, both in the United Kingdom and overseas, has resulted in a substantial advance in United Transport's profits. Excluding a currency profit of £2.29 million, compared with a loss on that account of £115,000 in 1975, the pre-tax profit for 1976 was £15.34 million, against £12.24 million in 1975.

Although the recovery in general trade at home has lagged behind expectation, much improved results were obtained by a number of companies, including the International Ferry Freight container operating company, the Smith of Maddington and Jameson road freight companies and the road tanker operations carried on by the Bulwark United Transport group.

The record results achieved by overseas companies reflect in particular advances made in South Africa and Europe.

In Southern Africa, development has been confined to existing transport companies which have extended operations successfully, despite difficult conditions. Freight operations in Europe achieved record turnover and profit levels. Trading conditions were difficult for the group's bus companies in East Africa and freight operations in Australia. However, United Transport's touring companies showed improved profits in both the South Pacific and East Africa.

Growth has continued in the current year and a further increase in profit is expected.

Plant Hire

All sectors of the Group's plant hire business experienced difficult trading conditions throughout the year but, nevertheless, the total pre-tax profit amounted to £4.13 million against £4.10 million for the previous year.

D. White, whose revenue is earned from the hire of truck-mounted cranes, including some very large capacity cranes, returned a profit of £1.24 million, a modest increase of £41,000 over the previous year's record figure.

Grayston's profit of £1.77 million was slightly lower than the

record achieved in the previous year, due to a rapid deterioration of the work-load experienced by the Dutch and South African subsidiaries in the second half of their financial years.

A pre-tax profit of £1.12 million earned by Edison Plant was an increase of £85,000 over the previous year. Demand for forklift trucks has started to improve in the second half of the year and has accelerated in more recent months.

Utilisation of equipment throughout the plant hire division was satisfactory but, with the possible exception of forklift trucks, hire rates continued to be depressed.

Tough trading conditions are likely to prevail for some time ahead but it is not expected that the overall profit from our three plant hire companies for the current year will show any substantial diminution.

Murphy Bros.

During the year ended 31st December 1976, Murphy Bros. incurred a pre-tax loss of £222,000 compared with the previous year's loss of £326 million. There was a return to profitability in the United Kingdom operations, but trading in Germany continued to be un rewarding.

In last year's Review, I stated that the problems of the German civil engineering company, Junk & Gruber, had still to be satisfactorily resolved. This company continued to incur considerable losses on two major long-term autobahn contracts and in view of this, it was decided to withdraw from this activity, and the German company was sold for a nominal consideration before the year-end.

In Murphy Bros.' principal United Kingdom activity of opencast mining, 968,000 tons of coal were recovered on behalf of the Opencast Executive of the National Coal Board, and this was achieved at an overall profit. In this activity a reasonable continuity of work is secured for the current year but the programme has been affected by the exceptionally wet winter.

Rediffusion Television

The pre-tax profit of Rediffusion Television for the year ended 29th July 1976, including the whole of the profit of Thames Television for its year to 30th June 1976, was £8.95 million compared with £6.5 million for the previous twelve months. Thames' increase in profit was due to a considerable improvement in its advertising revenue. The company also achieved a marked improvement in the sale of its programmes outside the United Kingdom. The profit, after tax and minority interests, of Rediffusion Television, which has a 50 per cent interest in Thames Television, was £3.05 million compared with £2.33 million for the previous year.

Thames Television's revenue from advertisements and sales of programmes has continued to improve and the company's profit is expected to be significantly greater for its year to 30th June 1977. This improvement in profit will be reflected in Rediffusion Television's accounts to 29th July 1977, which will be consolidated in B.E.T.'s Accounts for the current year.

Rediffusion Holdings

Compared with the pre-tax loss of £231,000 in 1975/76, Rediffusion Holdings incurred a loss of £2.24 million, before taxation, in the year to 31st March 1977, due largely to the substantial increase in the amount of interest incurred by one of its subsidiaries, Wembley Stadium Limited, in connection with the financing of its major building development programme.

The building work at Wembley on the new Conference Centre, office block, car parks and overhead walkways is now almost complete, and the whole office block has been satisfactorily let to one substantial tenant.

The Conference Centre was officially opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent on 31st January 1977. It has already attracted bookings for events of many different kinds. The Eurovision Song Contest in 1977 was staged by the BBC in the main auditorium of the Centre.

Rediffusion Holdings' other main operating subsidiary, Walport, which provides film and closed-circuit television entertainment on ships and aircraft, had another successful year and increased its profit.

Boulton & Paul

In the year to 31st March 1977, Boulton & Paul achieved a record profit of £6.78 million, before tax, exceeding the company's previous best performance of £5.1 million in 1973/74. The joinery department and Stephens and Carter, which specialises in the manufacture, sale and hire of scaffolding equipment

and ladders, increased their shares of their respective markets, as did Bigstede, the Dutch subsidiary which is in the same general line of business as Stephens and Carter. The results of the structural steel subsidiary benefited from the completion of several major contracts.

As to the current financial year, only a real increase in activity in the building industry, particularly house building, is likely to bring any material improvement in Boulton & Paul's profits. Should there be no such upturn in demand, the management of Boulton & Paul are nevertheless hopeful that by even greater production efficiency and market penetration, some increase on the 1976/77 level of profit will be possible.

Rediffusion

Rediffusion's profit, before tax, for the year to 31st March 1977, at £16.47 million, showed only a marginal increase on the previous year's figure.

Under conditions by no means favourable to growth, its television business and related activities made satisfactory progress, contributing 11 per cent more trading profit than in the previous year.

Rediffusion's television set factories, which suffered severe cut-backs last year, are now operating on reasonable levels of production. A new generation of colour television sets has been designed and the first of the new models came into production early in 1977, embodying the latest precision 'in-line' tube technology and many other technical improvements.

Rediffusion now has more colour television subscribers renting aerial sets than cable sets, although the numbers of both showed a satisfactory increase over the year.

Capital Radio, in which Rediffusion has a 17.5 per cent interest, earned a good profit for its year to 30th September 1976, on a turnover which was double that of the previous year.

Among the Rediffusion companies, which make electronic capital equipment, Rediffusion Computers was the only one to surpass its achievement of the previous year. It did extremely well. Rediffusion Flight Simulation would also have done well, but for a serious overspending on a major, and technically successful, contract for the United States Air Force. The outlook for the Flight Simulation company remains very good and it has an excellent order book. The expected recovery by Rediffusion Telecommunications did not materialise. It has been necessary to initiate a major reorganisation of its operations, which cannot be expected to make a profit this year.

In Hong Kong, during the past year, total television advertising revenue increased by about 50 per cent. Rediffusion Television of Hong Kong (RTV), in which Rediffusion Limited has a 64 per cent shareholding, increased its own revenue by a similar factor. Unfortunately, the operating costs of the television industry in Hong Kong continued to rise. As a result, despite substantially improved revenue, RTV made an operating loss almost as large as in the previous year. Because of the weakness of the pound the sterling equivalent of the loss, included in the consolidated accounts, is in fact larger than the previous year's loss.

Rediffusion's Canadian subsidiary, Delta-Benco-Cascade, which makes cable-television equipment, had another disappointing year as the expected upturn in business did not materialise.

Overall, Rediffusion's other overseas subsidiaries produced satisfactory results.

The Outlook

Last year saw B.E.T. well on the way to the solution of the problems which have for some time beset Humphries Holdings and Murphy Bros; these two companies have made substantial progress and look set to move into profit in the current year. The technical difficulties encountered in establishing Re-Chem's industrial waste disposal business would also seem to have been largely overcome. I have mentioned in this Review certain operations which still present problems but, as regards the B.E.T. Group as a whole, there is no reason why we should not show continued overall progress. I therefore expect a further increase in profit this year but, as we have yet to see the effect on wage settlements of the ending on 31st July last of Phase 2 of the Government's voluntary pay policy, I am not prepared to attempt a forecast of the extent of the increase.

The Annual General Meeting of The British Electric Traction Company, Limited will be held on 13th October 1977, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

Copies of the Report and Accounts, containing the Chairman's Review, can be obtained from the Secretary (JT), Stratton House, Piccadilly, London, W1X 6AS.

Babcock

Interim Results (Unaudited)

	Half-year 1977	Half-year 1976	Year 1976
TURNOVER	£2000	£2000	£2000
TRADING PROFIT	316,951	294,761	629,932
Investment and other income	15,514	14,072	33,307
Interest payable (net)	2,056	3,568	5,402
Share of profits of associated companies	17,570	17,640	38,708
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	3,847	3,529	7,983
Taxation	13,728	14,111	30,726
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	1,880	1,067	3,689
Minority interests	15,619	15,178	34,325
Preference dividends	6,086	6,356	14,288
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS before extraordinary items	9,533	8,822	20,167
ORDINARY DIVIDENDS: cost (£2000)	50	53	337
per share (pence)	9.483	8.769	19.820
includes (£2000): currency gains (losses)	33	33	66
profit on sale of shares in Herbert Morris Limited	9,450	8,736	19,754
	2,147	961	1,822
	2,358p	1,056p	2,112p
	(600)	2,994	4,748
	2,006	—	—

Mr. John King reports:

During the first half of 1977 virtually no relaxation occurred in the economic recession which for the past two years has affected many of the markets in which the Group operates. It is not surprising therefore that so far this year many of the Group's operations have been unable to improve on last year's levels of activity. The diversification of product and geography of earlier years has enabled the Group to maintain its profitability in the generally unfavourable trading conditions experienced. In the United Kingdom industries have had to contend with the continuing high rate of inflation, making it more difficult to meet the increasingly severe competition for the limited business available overseas.

Trading results

The unaudited consolidated accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1977 show a turnover of £317.0 million (1976: £294.8 million) and a profit before taxation of £15,619,000 (1976: £15,178,000). Export sales by United Kingdom companies marginally increased as a proportion of the relative total turnover.

Investment and other income for 1977 includes the net profit arising from the sale of shares in Herbert Morris Limited, amounting to £2,006,000 (1976: Nil), and losses of £600,000 (1976: profit £2,994,000) resulting from changes in foreign currency parities.

In line with a policy to adopt in due course a concurrent financial year for all companies in the Group, the accounting dates of certain subsidiary companies will be changed this year from 30th September to on or about 31st December. For the purpose of preparing the interim statement the results of these companies have been included up to 30th June 1977. The effect on the figures for 1977 in the above statement has been to increase turnover by £21.7 million, trading profits by £770,000, and the profit before taxation by £609,000. In addition, trading profit has benefited by a credit of £940,000 in respect of the excess of a provision made in 1976 for net cost of a redundancy over the costs incurred.

Following the issue by the Accounting Standards Committee of Exposure Draft 19, your directors believe that it will not be necessary to set aside further provisions for deferred taxation in respect of stock relief and other allowances receivable by Group companies in the United Kingdom. The reduced charge for taxation against the 1977 first half profits reflects this change in policy.

While profits have remained relatively static, the investment in working capital has been reduced to the benefit of cash flow in most parts of the Group. As a consequence, the Group's liquid position is currently much stronger than it was at the beginning of the year.

Cleveland House, London SW1Y 4LN, 13th September 1977

Babcock & Wilcox Limited

A leader in world-wide engineering

The Caledonian Trust Company Limited

	1977	1976
Equity shareholders' interest	£35,288,704	£30,364,177
Asset value per share	95.7p	82.4p
Revenue attributable to ordinary shareholders	£588,377	£518,881
Ordinary shares ranking for dividend	35,325,371	34,788,522
Earnings per ordinary share	1.67p	1.49p
Ordinary dividend per share	interim 0.50p final 1.10p	0.50p 0.90p
Capitalisation issue in B ordinary shares	1.77723%	1.69972%

In his Chairman's Statement dated 24 August 1977, Mr J.A. Lumsden comments as follows:

FUTURE OUTLOOK

In the USA fears of reduced growth in economic activity, combined with an adverse balance of trade, have depressed stock markets, while in Japan, increased uncertainty in regard to export markets has recently had some adverse effects. In the UK, however, there is an increased confidence as the benefits of North Sea oil, which will transform the UK balance of payments situation, begin to come through.

While confidence in the UK is increasing, there still remains an element of uncertainty. Our rate of inflation is still high, but is now beginning to come down slowly. The strength of sterling, the reductions in public expenditure, the fall in commodity prices, and the curtailment

of wage and salary increases during the past two years should moderate price rises and bring the rate of inflation lower. If on the other hand the end of the incomes policy leads to wage and salary increases greater than the economy can support, then inflationary pressures will rise again with serious consequences. It is to be hoped that moderation in wage claims will prevail, in which event the outlook for the UK stock market should continue favourable.

DIVIDEND POLICY

It is our aim to achieve a steady growth in dividends, and I anticipate a further improvement in dividend in the current year. An increase in the interim dividend from 0.5p to 0.6p is now recommended by the Board.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 10 October 1977 at 11.00 a.m. at 175 West George Street, Glasgow G2 2LD.

MANAGED BY MURRAY JOHNSTONE LIMITED.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Analysts foresee strength in bull market and advise on overcaution

Despite the mild hiccup at the end of last week, the consensus of broking opinion suggests that this bull market should have a good deal further to go. Mr Bill Bain's recent market summary for Wood Mackenzie probably sums up the general attitude.

"It might be foolhardy to expect share prices to achieve an uninterrupted progress but it might be equally so to be panicked out of equity markets at the present time simply because of the recovery which they have achieved from the 1974 low." And in his own fashion, Mr Tony Rudd of Rowe, Rudd mirrors that sentiment as he concludes: "This is still a bull market in which to participate. Don't panic out at this stage."

So which stocks should the unperturbed investor buy now? Wood Mackenzie's action recommendations currently include GEC, where "with a further good advance in profits projected for the current year, the shares should now achieve further relative gains."

Mr Bain also advises purchases of BP and the firm is forecasting significant rise in profits over the next few years accompanied by substantial

dividend increases. "Although the price relative performance may remain dull for a further month or so, the firm states, 'funds overweight in the stock should begin to accumulate shares at current levels'."

Rowe Rudd also likes oil shares on the principle that, because the timing of the top of this market is difficult to predict, investors should take away at least 10 per cent of their portfolios in 'hedge' stocks. Oil, since it will never be as cheap again as it is now, comes into the 'hedge' category and Mr Rudd goes for BP and LASMO.

He advises investors to steer clear of the financial sector, with the exception of the special situation of the insurance industry. Similarly, composites feature strongly in Wood Mackenzie's list of current recommendations, where "although some short-term reaction in price is likely, we remain our recommendations in these areas and look for buying opportunities over the next

few weeks". Mr Bain picks out Eagle Star, General Accident and Sun Alliance as the best of the bunch.

Sun Alliance comes in for a strong buy recommendation from Mr Peter Martin and Mr Neil Franklin at Capel-Cure Myers. "Despite the sharp rise in the price in the last few months," they say, "We regard the shares as still attractive and the opportunity should be taken to acquire them at around current levels to build up a long term holding."

Capel is going for 65 per cent and 57 per cent growth in 1977 for pre-tax profits and earnings respectively which will be one of the strongest advances in the composite sector. Sun Alliance had by far the best underwriting record in the seven years to 1976, which Messrs Martin and Franklin expect to be resumed from the current year. The solvency ratio is in the region of 63 per cent—again about the best in the industry—and with 50 per cent of its worldwide premium income derived from the United Kingdom, "the group is well placed to benefit from the expected sharp fall in the rate of United Kingdom inflation from 1978".

Ray Maughan

Brokers' views

away at least 10 per cent of their portfolios in 'hedge' stocks. Oil, since it will never be as cheap again as it is now, comes into the 'hedge' category and Mr Rudd goes for BP and LASMO.

He advises investors to steer clear of the financial sector, with the exception of the special situation of the insurance industry. Similarly, composites feature strongly in Wood Mackenzie's list of current recommendations, where "although some short-term reaction in price is likely, we remain our recommendations in these areas and look for buying opportunities over the next

Econa results 'patchy' so far

Mr H. R. Scott, chairman of Econa Limited, told shareholders at the annual meeting that: "I think it would be a fair statement to say that results so far this year are 'patchy' and individual companies have fared—some better than others."

Specific factors which have been adverse are: Unofficial industrial action in two companies—one lasting several weeks—has resulted in loss of production. The actual loss of orders appears to be minimal and Econa should be able to recover most of the resultant loss of profits as it rebuilds stocks and meets the accumulated orders in the coming months.

At Econa Products the failure of a major merchant

operations. This is not the sum total of our acquisition ambitions and we hope we will be able to report further success in this direction before our year-end."

Petersville Australia

Melbourne.—The audited consolidated operating profit of Petersville Australia was \$A6.5m against \$A4.9m in the year ended June 30. Sales rose to \$29.6m from \$20.57m. Earnings per share jumped to 17.3 cents from 11.2. But the final dividend stays at 3.125 cents. So the total is unchanged at 20.425 cents. The company said that all divisions traded profitably. It will make a one-for-10 scrip issue.

Pricing arrangements 'might make imbalances worse'

In its latest Metals Analysis and Outlook report, Charter Consolidated says that after last year's 15 per cent to 20 per cent recovery in metal consumption—admittedly from very low levels of 1975—it is forecasting continuing but declining growth rates of some 10 per cent to 15 per cent for 1977 and 5 per cent to 10 per cent for 1978.

In fact, most metals should equal or surpass their previous peak consumption levels this year.

Saying that individual metals have fared differently in the markets, the report adds that aluminium and lead have done well as their consumption has begun to bump against capacity. The exceptional performance of tin can, in large measure, be attributed to the unwillingness of the United States to meet the supply deficit as it has done in the past.

The report says that at a more general level a noteworthy feature has been the collapse of two seemingly impregnable producer pricing systems—nickel and tin—and the ineffectiveness of the price agreement for tin, the only metal regulated by an international body.

"There is even talk of United States copper producers pricing on Comex by one means or another."

"The lesson to be drawn is that even if pricing arrangements can be useful in market fluctuations they cannot stand out indefinitely against major supply/demand imbalances and, indeed, in the long run may make them worse."

On copper, the report says that for the latter half of this year, Charter's projections imply a fall in refined copper stocks but their level will still be excessive by year-end. "This is normally associated with a

price in the vicinity of our \$0.65 to \$0.75 floor price band."

In Charter's opinion, the very low prices prevailing since the second quarter have been brought about by first-time investors liquidating their positions when it became apparent that a United States strike would not last long.

"After this shake-out and as more American producers announce extended summer shut-downs, we anticipate that the LME price will quickly move into our floor price band."

Next year will see a further fall in refined stocks, says

Commodities

Charter. In addition, significant economic growth for the third year running will also generate some bullish sentiment in spite of the remaining stock overhang.

The outlook is for the LME price to make excursions above our floor price band, but averaging for the year closer to (\$0.70 to \$0.81 per lb) in 1978 dollars assuming 6 per cent inflation next year than to our long-term average price range (\$0.57 to \$1.08 per lb).

"The price is likely to return to our floor price band in 1979 if, as we anticipate, the world economy then enters a recession."

The commercial sector's tin deficit this year will be of the order of 7,000 tons, says the report. Presumably its counterpart will be a corresponding decline in refined metal stocks held by smelters, merchants, exchanges, speculators and consumers.

"For tin to happen, the tin price will have to remain high during the remainder of the

year, almost certainly above the International Tin Council's ceiling of \$M1,500 per picul."

"We anticipate that the deficit for 1978, excluding any transactions by the GSA and ITC, will probably be some 13,000 to 23,000 tonnes. This time the gap will probably be filled by the United States, with in all likelihood enough metal being supplied to drive the price down into the upper half of the ITC price range."

"This would be some \$M1,350 to 1,500 per picul on the basis of the present range, or some 5 per cent higher if, out of deference to the producers, the range were adjusted upwards to account for inflation."

The report says that the consequences, should the United States for one reason or another delay releasing metal until 1979, would certainly not be in the long-term interests of the producers.

"Consumers forced to battle for inadequate tin supplies in the face of spiralling prices for yet another year would in increasing numbers turn to substitutes, a process which is generally irreversible."

On lead, the report says that with metal stocks held by producers and United States consumers already on the low side, the jump in replacement battery demand brought about by the severe North American winter quickly pushed lead prices to high levels early this year.

"Since we are projecting two further years with net falls in refined metal stocks, we conclude that the LME price will remain relatively high, averaging in the region of 25 cents to 30 cents per lb (expressed in 1978 dollars) for the next 18 months."

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Good start to the year by Heywood Williams

Half-year profit of Heywood Williams Group, makers of building materials in aluminium and glass, will show a reasonable improvement and the start of an advance towards an acceptable level of profitability. This projection, made by Mr Douglas Oliphant in his first report as chairman, follows the group's return to profit in the year to April 30, 1977, with £59,000 pre-tax, against a loss of £282,000.

The current year has started promisingly in difficult economic conditions, but the board does not intend to return to the dividend list until results for the full year are audited.

Looking back on his seven months in the chair, Mr Oliphant says: "The company has shown a very good start to the year. It is in a state of recovery—consequence is almost over—and modest profits are now being earned."

While he now looks forward with "quiet but justifiable confidence," Mr Oliphant recalls that the problems were such that a receiver could well have

been appointed in December, 1976. Very drastic action has been taken since to stop all loss-making activities and correct the liquidity position. Sales of two companies and interests in another two realised £317,000, of which £57,000 was profit, and enabled the group to reduce borrowings by £700,000.

The cash position was further improved by remittances from the group's South African companies, which contributed 19 per cent of last year's £18.7m turnover and nearly half of the £530,000 pre-interest profit.

Altogether, loans and overdrafts were reduced by more than £1.1m (from a total of £4.1m to £2.9m). Mr Oliphant also "draws" attention to a £675,000 reduction in working capital.

Since the year-end, loans have been reduced by a further £167,000 and closures have continued. In July, Heywood Williams Ltd, the principal British subsidiary, ceased manufacture at Rayhall Works in Huddersfield.

Western Mining Corp's issue of \$40m bonds

S. G. Warburg & Co, together with Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Dresdner Bank, ICB International, Morgan Stanley International and Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) are making arrangements for an issue of \$40m bonds 1992 in the international capital market by Western Mining Corporation, Melbourne.

The final terms are expected to be fixed on Wednesday, September 28, in accordance with the prevailing market conditions.

In current market conditions a coupon of 9 per cent per annum is expected. A sinking fund will operate from the end of the third year to the end of the fourth year, at a rate of 25 per cent of the issue prior to maturity and the company will have the non-cumulative option to increase each sinking fund instalment by up to 100 per cent. The maximum average life of the bonds will thus be 11.66 years.

The company and its

subsidiaries constitute one of Australia's largest integrated mining groups. It is the fourth largest integrated nickel producer in the non-communist world and accounted for over 6 per cent of total nickel production in 1976. Gross income and profits are derived from most parts of its nickel operations but the company also has interests in aluminium, gold, talc and uranium. All its mining properties and production facilities are situated in Australia.

The net proceeds of the issue will be used by the company to fund part of its capital expenditure programme and to refinance "floating" United States dollar borrowings.

Application will be made to the Council of the Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland for the bonds to be admitted to the Official List. The brokers to the issue are Hoare Govett Ltd.

Gilt-edged team defect to Fielding Newson-Smith

Five of the twelve-man gilt team which is quitting Capel-Cure Myers to join rival stockbrokers Fielding Newson-Smith are to be made partners by their new firm.

The team, headed by Mr David Shaw, apparently feels that gilt business does not receive sufficient prominence within Capel-Cure—predominantly an equities specialist—with a large private-client operation—although it accounts for about 15 per cent of profits last year.

Capel, which has undergone a succession of management upheavals in recent weeks, will

introduce a "holding operation" on its gilt business when the team departs according to Mr David Grenier, who took over as chairman recently.

Fielding Newson-Smith, an outside advisers to meet its clients' gilt requirements and yesterday, senior partner, Mr James Dundas Hamilton, said that his firm felt that a gilt department of its own had been a necessary

"This is not the first time gilt has moved from one firm to another. Capel-Cure originally attracted its gilt side from Hoare Govett just over four years ago.

Hartebeestfontein outlook

The Hartebeestfontein Gold Mine's chairman, Mr Basil E. Hervo, says in his annual report that circumstances are now more favourable in the gold mining industry than a year ago but, because of various factors, he declines to give any firm estimates regarding the company's future earnings and dividends.

The company has obtained a two-year uranium oxide supply contract at a satisfactory price including arrangements for a R3m loan. Negotiations are under way to secure additional longer-term contracts on similar terms and, if successful, the contract will absorb most of the mine's uranium production for the next ten years.

Uranium operating results during the year continued to improve in line with increased world uranium prices and the mine is studying plans to increase the capacity of its uranium plant which, in the absence of a similar increase in the gold plant, will lead to a greater offtake of store slimes.

gish world economy could lead to pressure on currencies and hence further improvement in the gold price. While the availability of white miners has been barely sufficient to meet present needs, black labour is more than adequate in numbers and should show an improvement in productivity."

The company has obtained a two-year uranium oxide supply contract at a satisfactory price including arrangements for a R3m loan. Negotiations are under way to secure additional longer-term contracts on similar terms and, if successful, the contract will absorb most of the mine's uranium production for the next ten years.

Uranium operating results during the year continued to improve in line with increased world uranium prices and the mine is studying plans to increase the capacity of its uranium plant which, in the absence of a similar increase in the gold plant, will lead to a greater offtake of store slimes.

CHRISTOPHER MORAN GROUP LIMITED

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

"The policy of the group, as now constituted, is to continue the expansion of the insurance activities, which have the advantages of positive cash flow and little direct dependence on sterling and are to a large extent proof against inflation. We will continue to maximise the value of our investments in the industrial companies."

"The insurance broking and underwriting agency division produced pre-tax profits 72 per cent in excess of the previous year."

"The future of the industrial division is under active consideration by the directors... and shareholders will be informed when there is something concrete to report."

"In the year to date insurance brokerage, now the most important component of our trading income, is showing an increase of more than 50 per cent compared to the same period last year, and we confidently expect that this will result in a substantial improvement in results for the year to 31st January, 1978... performance since circulation of the Report has strengthened this confidence."

J. REDGROVE

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from
The Secretary, Christopher Moran Group Ltd.,
88 Golden Lane, London EC1Y 0UB.

Louis NEWMARK Limited

The Chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Newmark, reports—

- With many and varied problems surmounted during the year the results achieved are considered satisfactory.
- In the electro-mechanical and electronic fields progress has been more than satisfactory and our new products have contributed their full share of profits and turnover.
- Merchandising profits showed a fall due to problems in the watch trade. The Board took the decision to treat the introduction onto the market of the solid state watch with great caution until the position had been stabilised. In the result we have missed some sales, but we have not incurred losses or had stock. A decision will shortly be taken on which lines to market.
- In the important field of finance the resources available are adequate to support the planned turnover for the foreseeable future.
- The Board wish me to thank all employees of the Group for their efforts in a difficult year.

Salient Figures:	1977 (£000's)	1976 (£000's)
Profit Turnover	1,358	1,043
Manufacturing	480	6,588
Merchandising	1,838	20,642
Profit After Taxation	874	1,622
Ordinary Dividend per share	8.0223p	5.4194p

Copies of the full report can be obtained from the Secretary,
80, Gloucester Road, Croydon CR9 2LD

FINANCIAL
fish flow
being c

part of the
Babcock & Wilcox
Group, which has
been taken since to stop
all loss-making activities
and correct the liquidity position.
Sales of two companies and
interests in another two
realised £317,000, of which
£57,000 was profit, and enabled
the group to reduce borrowings
by £700,000.

prices (vie

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Electric

Cash flow from bond investments is being channelled into UK gilts

Euromarkets

recovery, internationally held funds may well continue to be diverted into the United Kingdom piled-governments' analysts say. Several factors have occurred to encourage such investment.

First, the exchange-rate risk of holding a sterling obligation has diminished because Britain has begun to earn a surplus on its current account for trade in goods and services with other nations due to North Sea oil production.

It was announced last week that Britain recorded a current account surplus in August equivalent to \$550m—a sharp improvement from the \$95m deficit in July.

Secondly, short-term sterling interest rates have dropped sharply so that investment in

high-yielding United Kingdom governments is all that more attractive to residents and non-residents alike.

On Friday, the Bank of England lowered its minimum lending rate a half point to 6 per cent, the lowest level since the central bank started pegging its discount rate to Treasury Bills in 1972 and down from 14 per cent at the beginning of the year. And over the short and long-term rates should flatten out as long-dated bond prices go up and the yields down, analysts say.

Furthermore, while it seems unlikely that sterling will decline, there is a possibility of it going up. Mr Stanley Ross, manager of Kidder Peabody Securities, mentioned in a recent market letter that he expected sterling to move up to \$180 this year from its present figure of about \$174.40. Thus there is a chance for non-resident investors of picking off gains on both a rise in bond prices and in the currency.

BET looks for further profit rise

Last year saw British Electric Traction "well on the way to the solution of the problems which have for some time beset Humphries Holdings and Murphy Bros", reports Sir John Spencer Wilks, the chairman, in his annual statement. These two companies have made substantial progress and look set to move into profit in the current year.

The chairman expects a further increase in profit in the current year for the group as a whole, but he does not make a prediction of the extent of the rise.

Euroloan for ENI's Algerian pipeline

ENI, the Italian state-owned hydrocarbons corporation, has initiated contacts on an international market for a 100-150m Eurodollar loan to help finance the projected trans-Mediterranean pipeline to bring Algerian crude oil across the channel to Italy—cables John Earle from Rome. The total cost of the project is estimated to be about 2,000,000 lire.

At the same time its subsidiary ACIP is negotiating with Societe Financiere Europeenne of Paris a six year 20-25m Eurodollar loan for development of the Louga oilfield offshore the Congo republic. This is now a subsidiary of ENI in partnership with ELF-Erap.

Another record aimed at by Appleyard

On sales up from £38.95m to £44.59m in the first half of this year, pre-tax profits of the Appleyard Group rose from £724,000 to £851,000. In the whole of 1976, record pre-tax profits of £1.5m were made. Mr Ian Appleyard, the chairman, reports that the first-half's figures augur well for the full year and that the directors are confident that 1977's profits "will be at least as good as last year's". Appleyard covers the sale and service of motor vehicles, agricultural machinery and the distribution of fuel oil.

Commercial Union of Australia

Commercial Union of Australia reports operating profits for the year to June 30 up from \$A1.0m to \$A7.5m. Premiums less reinsurance were \$A75.08m against \$A78.12m. Unprofits are before an extraordinary gain of \$A128m compared with a loss of \$A324,000.—Reuter.

Freight report

The relatively sudden chartering interest shown in vico tonnage 10 days ago overflew into last week's trading, with a consequent 30 up from 22.75 to 27.75. While the level of inquiry was reasonably high, the volume of actual fixing was considered low by comparison. Despite the activity, rate levels remained stable.

Usually the week started with a requirement for two vico's out of West Africa. Soho fixed a 200,000 tons combination carrier at worldwide 22.75 for a Caribbean trip while the Brazilian Prota company later took a slightly larger vessel at worldwide 24.5.

Midweek brought bank Etime's need to charter 30 up from 22.75 to 27.75. One 220,000 tonner was booked for two consecutive Gulf to Caribbean trips at worldwide 24 while a larger tanker was chartered for a single round-trip voyage at worldwide 22.5-23, dependent on the number of discharge ports. A Japanese vico also taken for a Mediterranean trip realized worldwide 23.

In period trading, Union Oil time chartered a 263,000-tonne Liberian tanker for five years' trading. The rate was \$105 per tonne. This includes an option to buy at \$16m.

The general performance of the market as a whole last week was considered a little more encouraging than of one or two recent weeks. However, brokers emphasized that it was just another week and nothing has really changed as far as the generally gloomy outlook for immediate future is concerned.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial Campart "B"

Business appointments

Executive directors for N M Rothschild & Sons

Mr Jan Otto van Boetzeler, Mr Francis Madden, Mr Peter Byrom and Mr Jack Green-Armytage are to be made executive directors of N. M. Rothschild & Sons. Mr Robert Valentine and Mr Henry Ergas will become non-executive directors. Mr Madden is joining Rothschild from the Takeover Panel, where he has been assistant director-general.

Mr A. C. Sturge is retiring at the end of the year from the boards of A. L. Sturge (Holdings) and A. L. Sturge (Management). Mr D. E. Colledge has been made chairman of both companies from January 1. Mr Sturge, who has been elected President of Holdings, will continue as chairman of A. L. Sturge (Services) and R. W. Sturge (Motor Underwriting).

Dr J. A. Blackburn, group chairman of William Reed and Sons, has additionally become managing director and chief executive. Mr S. J. Woodford, Mr C. P. Francis and Mr G. C. Brown have resigned from the board.

Dr E. R. Wallbridge has become a director of Croda International. Mr W. Burton has been made managing director of Convia Freight Agency.

David Robinson

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 5319+1.8 (0.3%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 5319+1.8 (0.3%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Corp's

Bonds

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Idiaries conditio

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

Bank Base Rates

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

...SITUATION
 ...GENERAL
 ...HELP
 ...KEEPER
 ...HELP
 ...LADY returned to
 ...MARRIAGE
 ...DOMESTIC
 ...LADY
 ...CASTING
 Just what
 want
 US
 Lost ten
 birthday or a
 message in th
 appear daily, a
 read them.
 For furth
 Manchester O
 casting
 University.
 7.15. The
 7.30. 7.30.
 9.38. 9.38.
 You and M
 Schools. 12.45
 M.H.I. 1.45.
 3.00. Play
 3.55. Play
 4.40. Saly-
 5.35. Barba-
 aside.
 6.30. Serred ?
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.30. 7.30.
 9.00. 9.00.
 10.40. 10.40.
 10.50. 10.50.
 11.29. 11.29.
 12.00. 12.00.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.
 3.40. 3.40.
 4.15. 4.15.
 4.40. 4.40.
 5.15. 5.15.
 5.40. 5.40.
 6.15. 6.15.
 6.40. 6.40.
 7.15. 7.15.
 7.40. 7.40.
 8.15. 8.15.
 8.40. 8.40.
 9.15. 9.15.
 9.40. 9.40.
 10.15. 10.15.
 10.40. 10.40.
 11.15. 11.15.
 11.40. 11.40.
 12.15. 12.15.
 12.40. 12.40.
 1.15. 1.15.
 1.40. 1.40.
 2.15. 2.15.
 2.40. 2.40.
 3.15. 3.15.<

